BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,189—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890.

INDIAN RAILWAY FILLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

and Fare Tables of all the Indian ...ways, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, ...Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes ...the principal towns of Northern, Central, ...in, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press,

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 11 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	3970	500	W. J. Nantes.....	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th "
				Saturday.
P.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	500	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N, R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2273	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	500	L. H. Moule....	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne ..	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady.....	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or oth er 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	...F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo...	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 23rd July, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.

THE Spendid Steamer "CLAN McGREGOR," 3,000 tons Captain MILLER will sail from Bombay on or about the 1st August 1890 and Passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 19th July 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890.

Mozambique and Ibo Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazar Gate.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 3rd AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 1st August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1890. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN," 3,267 tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 14th August. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amid Ships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain. Rs. 10-8.

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SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
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will be glad to have their
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CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
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whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES.

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"1888" Mixture .....per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... "	½	"	2	0
Golden Block Mixture "	1	"	3	4
Do. do. "	½	"	1	12
Rifle Mixture..... "	1	"	2	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye "	¼	"	0	14
Golden Fleece ..... "	½	"	1	12
Latakia ..... "	½	"	1	12

Warranted fresh and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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	Rs.	as.
Swiss Milk, Miekmaid Brand.....per tin	0	7
" " " .....per doz	5	0
Unsweetened Cream Milk.....per tin	0	8
Bath Oliver Biscuits .....small tin	1	1
" " .....large tin	1	15
Oatmeal "Finest Scotch,.....per 2lb. tin	0	10
Eppe's Cocoa... " .....per tin	1	0
Cadbury's Essence of... .....per tin	1	3
Cocaotina Schweitzer.....small tin	0	12
" " .....large tin	1	8
Dandilion Coffee.....per tin	1	4
French Coffee.....per tin	1	2
Coffee Roasted and ground in London.....per tin	1	4

Bombay. PHILLIPS & CO., Poona.

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AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication, the only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 259, High Holborn London, Eng.

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THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

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It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

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6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
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8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

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KEMP & CO.'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH,

FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.

DESCRIBING how to maintain Health, what to do in Emergencies, Nursing, etc., with Practical Hints for the Treatment of over 150 Common Complaints, and a List of Remedies.

The Medical Portion has been revised by a Qualified Medical Man.

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"Contains many hints as to guarding the body from diseases peculiar to the tropics and as to simple remedies, which can be applied in the absence of a doctor. It is the proper complement of the medicine chest in Mofussil stations."—*Pioneer.*

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"Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay, have evidently bestowed great care upon the compilation of this little guide. . . . The main body of the work deals with diseases and remedies. Symptoms are lightly sketched and much useful advice is given. As a supplement to medical aid or a substitute at times, when such aid cannot be obtained, the little work should prove very useful, and of its reliability there need not be a moment's doubt."—*Madras Times.*

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"I must certainly congratulate you on your idea of compiling so capital a little guide which fills up a distinct want and will be much appreciated by many in the districts, who, like myself at the present time, may not have at hand medical advice."

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WATERPROOFS!

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Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
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OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
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ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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REDUCTION OF 5 PER CENT.

In price of all goods, IN ADDITION to the discount of 10 per cent. which we at present allow to purchasers for cash.

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LADIES AND GENTS GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, SADDLERS AND BOOT MAKERS.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner goes to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.
ISSUE OF 4,000 SHARES of £10 EACH.
(Specially reserved for Issue in India, the remaining 6,000 having been placed in London.)

The amounts payable in respect of the above Shares are as follows:—

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Major-General Lovelace Dumaresq, late Royal Artillery.

Rear-Admiral Robert A. E. Scott.

Hon. Dudley Murray, Barrister-at-Law.

Alfred Cotterell-Tupp, Esq, Bengal Civil Service (ret.), late Accountant-General to the Government of India.

John D. Tannahill, Esq., of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, 34, Leadenhall Street, London.

AGENTS:

Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Glasgow, London, and Liverpool.

Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.

GENERAL MANAGER:

Mr. T. Geo. Newton, formerly of The Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Victoria Street, S.W.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co. 62, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, and its Branches.

Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, and its Branches throughout India.

BROKERS:

Messrs. Marten and Christopherson, 9 Tokenhouse Yard, E. C., Messrs. Pixton and Coppock, Stock Exchange, Manchester.

SOLICITOR:

Sydney Morse, Esq., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. H. Woodburn Kirby and Co., 19, Birchin Lane, E.C.

SECRETARY.

W. F. HUNT, Esq.,

OFFICES.

19, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

PROSPECTUS.

This Society has been formed for the purpose of extending to Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, Civil Service, and the European and native community in India, the benefits of Co-operative trading.

The extraordinary success which has attended the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores in England is so well known and appreciated as to call for little remark here, further than to state that their shares are a most desirable investment, proof of which is afforded by the following tabulated statement:—

Stores.	Annual Sales.	Last Dividend and Bonus.	Present Price of Shares, including Bonus.
Army & Navy Co-Operative Society	£2,619,298	5 per cent. & £1 Bonus	£1 shares £26 to £26 10s.
Civil Service Supply Association ..	£1,852,165	1/-per share.	£10 shares £25 to £25 15s. †
Civil Service Co-Operative Society	£481,120	5 per cent.	£5 shares £5 10s.*
Army and Navy Auxiliary Supply	£52?, 24	5 per cent.	£1 shares £5 10s. to £5 15s.

† Upon which originally only 2s. 6d. per Share was paid.

* Made up as follows:—Upon each £2 Share a bonus of 16 fully paid Shares of £5 each was added, equal to the value of £8.

The Society's transactions will be, as is the case with similar stores in England, entirely in cash, and no goods will be supplied except on payment of cash or by value-payable-post.

By adhering strictly to the cash system the Directors hope to be able to supply goods in India at prices which have not hitherto been remunerative, as they think it reasonable to expect that officials, European residents and the wealthier portion of the native community will become constituents of this Society, when they find that they can obtain from it goods of the highest quality at lower prices than those which they have been accustomed to pay.

The value-payable-post system, which is well understood and is in continuous operation in India, will enable all residents outside the Presidency towns to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Society. The cost of carriage will be added to the cash price of articles ordered, but in the case of considerable orders this will not add seriously to the initial cost. At present stores will be opened only at Bombay and Calcutta, but it is intended, if the Society's efforts meet with the success which is anticipated, to open other stores at Madras and other important places. The scale on which the Society's business will be conducted will be a guarantee for the freshness of stores, and the novelty and recent manufacture of all other articles, which it is impossible to secure in the goods sold by private traders on a smaller scale.

The managers of each department will be experienced men sent out direct from England, and these will be assisted by other *employes* engaged in India and acquainted with the requirements and habits of Indian customers. It may be relied on that everything that is possible will be done to make the Society's undertaking a success, and to secure to their Indian constituents the benefits which are obtainable only by operations on a large scale and by strict adherence to the system of cash payments.

The Directors have before them a report prepared by a gentleman who was sent to India for purpose of personal inquiry as to the prospects of success attending the establishment of Stores in that country, in which he states that he was carefully studied the subject and given it his best attention, and is convinced of the favourable prospects. This Report accords with information received from other sources.

The Directors have much satisfaction in announcing that they have entered into arrangements with the firms of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, to act as agents to the Society. Messrs. James Finlay & Co.'s business experience of India dates back to 1806. This co-operation with them, it is believed, will be very advantageous to the Society.

The Directors have appointed as General Manager, Mr. T. Geo. Newton, who possesses large business experience, and was for many years closely connected with the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society in London, where he held the position of confidential assistant to the Managing Director. His remuneration is partly dependent upon the net profits earned, and his interests are therefore closely identified with those of the Shareholders.

The following Contracts have been entered into:—Contract dated the Thirtieth of April, 1890, between the Society and Messrs. James Finlay and Co. of Glasgow, London and Liverpool, and Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., of Calcutta and Bombay. Contracts dated the Thirtieth of April 1890, and 22nd May, 1890, between the Society and James Singleton Hooper, of 11, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, and Contract dated Thirtieth of April, 1890, between the Society and Thomas George Newton, of St. Wilfrid's Allen Road, West Dulwich, copies of which can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., the Society's Agents, Calcutta and Bombay.

Application has been made for a quotation of the Society's Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying forms and forwarded, with a remittance for the amount of the deposit, to the Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, and its Branches throughout India. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment, and where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full,

Allotments in respect of the 4,000 Shares now offered for subscription will be made by the Directors in England, and notice thereof sent out by the earliest possible mail to India.

The Subscription List is open to the General Public.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Prospectus issued in England, can be seen and inspected at the Offices of the Society's Agents in Calcutta and Bombay.

ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

No.

(To be Retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the
Army, Navy & Civil Service Co-Operative
Society of India, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of _____
being a deposit of _____ per Share _____
_____ Shares of £10 each in the above Society, I request that you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of the Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society, and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Society in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I hereby accept the notice of the Contracts specified and referred to in the Prospectus as due notice under Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Signature _____

Name (in full) _____ These Particulars must be written clearly.

Address (in full) _____

Profession or Occupation _____

Date _____ 1890.

The List of Applications for Shares will close on Tuesday, the 12th August 1890.

J. SINGLETON HOOPER,
Deputy Manager,

Offices in Bombay—Watson's Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881."

NOTICE.

WE have SECURED the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of SALE in INDIA of the well known brand of M. M. WAXBEADS.

KAHN & KAHN.

Bombay, 29th July, 1890.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,

APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lower Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1890, at 5-30 p.m.,

A full attendance of Members is requested.

J. P. MACKESON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS, MESSES, CLUBS, LIBRARIES, PUBLIC INSTITUTES, and the PUBLIC IN GENERAL, that the present rise in Exchange has enabled them to REDUCE their CASH RATE for BOOKS to NINE ANNAS a SHILLING, and REDUCE their present SUBSCRIPTION RATES by 10 per cent.

The following are spare for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY, with a REDUCTION of 10 per cent. over the undermentioned rates:—

Newspapers.	Bombay. Yearly Rates. Rs. a.	Up-country. Yearly Rates. Rs. a.
Daily Graphic	48 0	58 0
Sporting Life	45 0	56 0
Ally Sloper Half-holiday	11 0	13 8
Bristol Observer	25 0	29 0
Broad Arrow	21 12	23 8
Chemist and Druggist	9 0	12 8
Educational News	9 0	10 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	11 0	13 0
Fun (with Almanac)	9 0	11 0
Glasgow Weekly Herald	9 0	11 0
Graphic (with all the extra Numbers)..	25 0	27 0
Home News	21 12	23 0
Illustrated Police News	9 0	11 0
Illustrated London News	25 0	27 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (with all the extra Numbers)	25 0	27 0
Illustrated Tit Bits (with extra Numbers)	9 0	11 0
Ladies' Pictorial	27 0	30 0
Lancet	27 0	30 0
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	9 0	11 0
Man of the World	10 8	12 8
Modern Society	9 0	11 0
News of the World	9 0	11 0
Overland Mail	21 0	23 0
Pall Mall Budget	15 8	17 0
Penny Illustrated Paper (extra Nos.).	9 0	11 0
Photographic News	12 8	14 4
Pictorial World (with extra Nos.)	27 0	30 0
Public Opinion	11 0	13 0
Punch (with Almanac)	13 0	15 0
Queen and Ladies' News (extra Numbers)	33 0	38 0
Referee	9 0	11 0
Reynold's Weekly Newspaper	9 0	11 0
School Board Chronicle	12 8	15 0
School Master	8 0	10 0
Scraps (with extra Numbers)	11 0	13 0
St James's Budget	21 4	23 0
Sporting Times	11 0	13 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	11 0	13 0
Tit Bits	9 0	11 0
Truth (with extra Numbers)	25 0	27 0
Weekly Budget	9 0	11 0
Weekly Despatch	9 0	11 0
Weekly Freeman	11 0	13 0
World	23 0	26 0

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co.

BOOKSELLERS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.,

26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held in the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock, p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. Begbie to act as Auditor of the Company during Mr. Burn's absence.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Agents,

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, is declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, and is made payable, on and after the 7th August, 1890, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s register on 2nd August, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

By order of the Directors.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

1ST. TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a PRESS HOUSE in the Khandeish Districts.

2ND. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the lowest Tender.

3RD. The Plans of the Buildings may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where tenders should be lodged before noon of 6th August, 1890.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Bijan Cottage full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d'Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

OPENING SERVICES.—SUNDAY, August 3rd, of Colaba Wesleyan Methodist School Chapel and Lecture Hall. Revd. A. FENTIMAN, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Colonel F. W. Major, 8 p.m. MONDAY August 4th Tea 6-30 p.m. Tickets Rs. 1, children 8 annas. 8 p.m. Public Meeting. Chair to be taken by David Gostling, Esq., F. R. I., B.A. Addresses by S. Tomlinson, Esq., Ex. Engineer, Municipality; George W. Clutterbuck and others.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Outstations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

JUST ARRIVED.—Crystoleum Stock and materials hand painted glasses, Screens, and Tables. Parrot cages. Tea Glendale Estate, Neilgherry. Bycle. Horses N. P. DUBASH and Co., 65, Meadow Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY—Don't go to Bazaar when you can get all useful and Fancy Articles at Cheap and Marked Prices at SHROFF BROTHERS, CHEAPEST HOUSE.

BABY'S CHAIRS, convertible into low Chair, Carriage, and Rocking Chair, in Strong Walnut-wood, Rs. 18 each. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 and 3-45 p.m.

WANTED, one portable steam ENGINE, 14 to 16 Horse power. Apply C. JOST and Co., Meadow Street, 60.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected Stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

THE new improved Celestinas with Two Rolls of Music and Case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

PRIME ENGLISH OATS.—Can be supplied as required from 1st August next in sacks of about 160 lbs each. Orders for the same registered by LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical Management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete Security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
PRESIDENT:
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.
VICE PRESIDENT:
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
General Sir DONALD M. STEWART, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Colonel Sir FRANCIS De WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. BURDETT COUTTS, Esqre, M.P.
ALEXANDER L. BRUCE, Esqre.
JAMES M. HALL, Esqre.
ROBERT P. HARDING, Esqre.
JAMES F. HUTTON, Esqre.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esqre.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esqre.
W. P. ALEXANDER, Esqre.

THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 290 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th July, 1890.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July, to 12th August, 1890, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is dead, and of the above-named Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jellobai, daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazagritty in the suburb district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanabhai Framjee, attorneys for the Defendant Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 142 OF 1881.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Monola, without the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos, 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT No II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874 12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. [illegible]96 and 2-1906, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 504 505 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. R. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Elliot Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Possessicor, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartier Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	64
Ballary S & W Co, Ld. (Ballary)	371	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	585
Ooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	300
Indian Manfg	600	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	795
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	165
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mancockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,170
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	360
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,022½
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	310
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		600

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	123
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,225
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	805
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mill	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17	26	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	... 9	60 / 89
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100		
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	...	190
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	750	100	all	...	160
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munpar M	3,125	400	400	50	435
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 22nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,63,629	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,99,645	Dec.
Other Deposits	6,10,449	„
Post Bills	55,934	„
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,91,362	Inc.
Loans	2,06,050	Dec.
Account of Credits	2,08,705	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	8,20,442	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	4,39,808	„
Do. at Branches	4,42,331	Inc.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 3-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bormida (s), from Hongkong ; and Sophia Joakim (barque), Muscat.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Idar (s), for Antwerp ; Imaum (s), Marseilles and Liverpool ; Busheer (s), Marmugoa, &c. ; and Akbar (s), Aden, Jeddah, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Trifels and Akbar left the dock yesterday.

COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual Cocoanut Fair will be held to-morrow (Thursday), on the Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close on the 31st inst., at 7-30 a.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rome entered and the s. s. Idar, s. s. Imaum, and s. s. Busheer left the dock on Monday ; and the s. s. Busheer and Gwalior entered it yesterday.

BURGLARY AT DADUR ROAD.—A chawl at Dadur Road was broken into on Sunday night last, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash and also a quantity of silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 123-14, stolen therefrom.

LADY LANSDOWNE AT WATSON'S HOTEL.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd send us another excellent sample of their work. They have prepared a photograph of the interior of Lady Lansdowne's room at Watson's Hotel, which as a specimen of photography speaks well for the artists.

GAMBLING AT CAZEEPOORA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Kurreemali Alibux, a weaver, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling with cards and money on a gaming board, in a public thoroughfare, at new Cazeepoora. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted, and fined Rs. 3.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Duncan Road, respecting the death of Rama Bhiwa, a labourer, aged 21 years. On the 20th instant while looking out of a window in his house, he overbalanced, and fell on to the road, sustaining serious injuries. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to, but declined to remain. He died from the effects of his injuries yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Raghoo Luximon. Deceased was a patient admitted to that hospital on the 19th instant, suffering from severe dysentry. He frequently complained of severe pains. At 4-45 yesterday morning he was missed from his cot, and about an hour after his dead body was found floating in the Nacoda Tank near by. The verdict was that the death of Raghoo Luximon was caused by drowning himself, in the Nacoda tank.

FIRE AT NEW HANOOMAN LANE.—On Monday evening a fire broke out amongst a quantity of hay stacked on a loft in the ground floor of a chawl, situated at New Hanooman Lane. The fire was soon extinguished with the assistance of some neighbours and the police. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless *biddee*-smoking and the damage is estimated at Rs. 23. The Fort and Gaumdavy fire-engines arrived in good time, but were not used.

THE AUSTRIAN JEW AND HIS INSANE DAUGHTER.—Julia Alpia, the daughter of Ignatius Alpin, who applied to Mr. Richardson on Monday, that an order might be issued by his Worship for the girl's admission into the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, re-appeared before the same Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, as she had been refused admittance into the European General Hospital. His Worship directed her to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

ASSAULTING A VICTORIA DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Chislett charged Rahman Goolam Hoosein and Curreem Mahomed, dock-labourers before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Mahomed Hoosein Khanco, a hack victoria driver, residing at Cammateepoora, on Monday last. It appears that for some time past the complainant and the two accused were at variance with each other. About half-past 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the complainant while driving his victoria along the Falkland Road met the two accused and another who, with sticks, struck him a severe blow on his forehead inflicting a cut. A policeman came to the scene, and arrested the two accused, while their companion effected his escape. The two accused were convicted, and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

A COWARDLY ROBBERY.—Balla Dhondeeba, a goldsmith, residing at Annund Joshi's Oart, reports that a man, named Baboo Gujun Chundra, came to him on Friday last, and told him that a man named Waman Pandoo, who had come from up-country, had some gold ornaments and diamonds to dispose of. Complainant accompanied Baboo to the house of Waman, at Trimbuck Purushram Street, and was there shown certain ornaments and diamonds. Complainant made a bargain with Waman for the purchase of the ornaments for the sum of Rs. 675. The following day complainant went with this sum of money, in company with Baboo, to the house of Waman. While further discussing the terms of purchase, two other men who had been in concealment rushed into the room, armed with sticks, and snatched Rs. 765, which were in currency notes from the hands of the complainant. Then the robbers made off, but Waman Pandoo and Baboo Gujun Chundra were afterwards arrested by the police, the other two men are still at large.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd July, as compared with the statement of the 15th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 15. Rs. A. P.	July 22. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,13,88,034 6 1	2,16,52,037 15 0
Other Deposits, &c.	3,96,89,656 13 0	3,90,70,208 3 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,93,209 1 1	6,37,274 15 7
Sundries	20,68,197 5 6	27,98,438 2 2
	Rs. 8,85,30,117 9 8	8,88,57,959 4 6
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,20,889 0 0	91,66,001 8 0
Other authorized Investments	79,11,896 0 0	78,88,145 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	86,28,147 6 7	81,22,097 6 0
Credits on do.	68,79,950 14 10	70,88,653 8 1
Bills discounted &c.	1,66,89,630 3 1	1,58,69,238 6 1
Balances with other Banks	3,32,196 6 4	3,19,856 8 7
Bullion	2,939 4 0	2,749 8 0
Dead Stock	12,22,290 2 0	12,22,798 6 0
Stamps	11,106 6 9	10,552 6 9
Sundries	3 97,888 0 0	11,62,395 7 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,08,82,788 12 4	2,01,42,981 4 10
Do. at Branches	1,68,20,345 1 9	1,72,62,675 14 6
	Rs. 8,85,30,1 7 9 8	8,88,57,959 4 6

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Macgregor, in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—An English lady resident in Syria reports the following interesting discovery in the neighbourhood of Beyrout. In a village about one hour's ride from the great French road between Beyrout and Damascus was found a bedstead made of gold and silver, and inlaid with precious stones. An inscription upon it in English characters states that it belonged to Eleanor, Queen of England. The bedstead was discovered in a little recess dug out for the purpose within a natural cave, and must have been placed there for security when Edward I. left the East in 1272. The Turkish Government have taken possession of the treasure trove, though the prevailing opinion in the district seems to be that it should remain the property of the man on whose land it was found. It would be interesting to know what the Turks propose to do with it. But if the inscription calls Eleanor Queen of England, the words cannot have been placed upon it before Edward left Syria, as he did not hear of his father's death until he reached Italy. There can, however, be little doubt that the bedstead has been buried in the earth for the last six centuries.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA DEATH BENEFIT FUND MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund was held on Monday evening last at the rooms of the above Association, No. 53, Meadow Street, Fort. Mr. W. Bedford, the President of the Association, occupied the chair.

The following report of the trustees was submitted :—

The trustees have great pleasure in presenting to the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund the fifth annual report, with an audited statement and the auditor's report for the year 1889, as required by the rules. Your trustees were appointed to their office at the last annual general meeting, which was held on the 5th August 1889, and entered upon their duties shortly after. Thus it will be seen that they were not responsible for the working of the fund for the whole of the year under report. The rules, which were revised during the latter part of year, came into force on the 1st March 1889, the most important changes in them being the substitution of monthly subscriptions for contributory calls and the altering of the fixed donation of Rs. 15 to that of a graduated scale according to age. Your trustees are of opinion that the change of contributory calls to a fixed monthly subscription of Rs. 1-4 was a wise one, inasmuch as it avoided a great deal of correspondence, postage, etc. But from the twelve months' experience of the new rules they found that the graduated scale of donations and the monthly subscription of Rs. 1-4 in some instances had a deterent effect towards accession of fresh members. The trustees, therefore in the interest of the fund and nominees, considered it advisable to suggest an alteration at a special meeting on the 29th May last. The following are the suggestions of the trustees :—The amount of donation (including working expenses and stamp fee) payable by a member on admission to the fund shall be on the following scale :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
From the age of 18 to 20 years	6	0	0	
Do. 21 to 25 years	8	0	0	
Do. 26 to 30 years	10	0	0	
Do. 31 to 35 years	12	0	0	
For each year over 35 up to 40 years.	1	0	0	extra.
Do. 40 up to 45 years.	2	0	0	extra.
Do. 45 up to 50 years.	3	0	0	extra.

That the monthly subscription be reduced to Re. 1-0-0 instead of Rs. 1-4-0. The above suggestions do not debar any member from making or putting forward any suggestions or propositions at the meeting. Members, who are unable to attend the meeting, are at liberty to vote by proxy, which must bear a one anna receipt stamp which they are glad to state was passed, and the proceedings of that meeting will be placed before you for confirmation. During the year under report there were 32 members admitted, 6 re-admitted, 3 resigned, 58 struck off as defaulters, and 10 removed by death, leaving on the roll of the fund on the 31st December 1889 476 members. We regrette state that we lost by death the following members, viz—Messrs. W. R. Sheldon, F. Ramos, J. Walsh, J. H. C. McIntyre, James Smith, J. Brooks, J. M. La Frenais, T. C. Patterson, E. R. Freeborn, and Mrs. C. O. Binks, whose dues, with the exception of Mr. E. R. Freeborn, which has not as yet been applied for, amounted to Rs. 3,819 or on an average of Rs. 424-5-4. Since the organization of the fund in October 1884 we paid not less than Rs. 24,270-9-0 to the nominees of the deceased members, which goes to prove in a palpable manner the necessity of such an institution as the Death Benefit Fund among our community, whereby some provision is made for those who are most in need of immediate help. From an examination of the accounts it will be observed that the subscriptions during the year amount to Rs. 4,685-14, donations to Rs. 714-14, contributory calls to Rs. 551, working expenses to Rs. 41-4, interest to Rs. 332-8-8, a fine of Rs. 3, and other miscellaneous items to Rs. 18-12, aggregating in all to Rs. 6,347 4-8. After deducting the necessary expenses, including monies paid to nominees, your trustees were able to place into the Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ld., as fixed deposits the large sum of Rs. 2,000 and as current account Rs. 1,106-1-2, keeping a balance in hand of 1 anna and 7 pies. The question of the appointment of a full-time clerk to generally look after the affairs of the fund, which was delegated to your trustees at the last annual general meeting, engaged their attention as soon as they took charge of their office ; but it was found that a clerk could not, owing to the then financial state of the fund, so far as the interest accruing during the year was concerned, be engaged on a salary of Rs. 30. But the subject was revived a short time back upon the council of the Association, requesting the trustees to contribute a further monthly sum of Rs. 10 in addition to the amount, namely, Rs. 10, which they at present pay. Your trustees have no objection to increase the contribution, provided the council allows the services of one of their lady clerks to be placed at the entire disposal of the Death Benefit Fund in consideration of the fact that the fund is one of the chief means of bringing members to the Association with great material help, the difference of salary of the clerk to be made up by the Association. The result of the communication is not yet known, but the trustees hope to hear before the date fixed for the annual general meeting when it shall be notified.

In conclusion, your trustees regret that on account of unforeseen circumstances the report has been delayed up to now.

The following is the auditors' report :—In returning your statement of receipts and charges of the Fund for 1889, duly audited, I have the honour to make the following observations for your considerations :—I have examined the books and compared them with the counterfoils of receipts granted and vouchers obtained and find that all monies have been correctly accounted for with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 9, which, instead of being classified under "Working Expenses" was taken to "Donations." I have rectified this in your statement referred to above, and request that the necessary corrections may be made in the books.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, electing Messrs. Hurst and King as trustees in place of those retiring ; re-electing Mr. E Keess as a trustee for the current year ; confirming the minutes of the special meeting held on the 29th May 1890 ; paying a bonus of Rs. 30 to Mr. C. A. Cuttress, the secretary of the Association ; and appointing a clerk on a salary of Rs. 20 per month, whose work was solely to be devoted to the Death Benefit Fund of the Association. This terminated the meeting of the Death Benefit Fund.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Association was then proceeded with under the presidency of the same chairman, Mr. W. Bedford.

A report of the council for the year 1889, was submitted, from which we extract the following :—

The past year has not been marked by any notable additions to our members. During this year 15 members resigned, while 70 new members were enrolled, but the council note with regret the loss of eleven by death. At the beginning of the year 1889 the number of members on the register of the Association was 1,219 as compared with 1,186 in the year 1888, and on the 31st December 1889, this number was reduced to 702. The reason for this great reduction in the numerical strength of the Association is that the council decided to carry out the provision in rule 7 of the revised rules that if the subscription of a member fall into arrears for six months, he shall cease to be a member, and shall forfeit all the privileges of membership. In the old rules the provision above quoted did not exist, and as a consequence members in arrears with their subscriptions continued to benefit from the Loan and Death Benefit Funds. The question as to how the Association can best assist and encourage the youth of the community to embrace all the educational advantages available and compete successfully with the Asiatics in this respect has been prominently before the council, but the insufficiency of funds has all along crippled the desires of the council to render substantial aid in this direction. The resources of the Educational Fund are very limited, and will now be more so as in view of the falling off in subscriptions the annual grant has been reduced from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,000. It has already been reported that because of the objection taken to the system of balloting for the allotment of stipends, the granting of monthly stipends to boys attending schools and workshops had been discontinued, except that stipends have been continued to those who were on the list when the decision of the council was formed. The amount so paid during this year to the undermentioned has amounted to Rs. 50 monthly. In place of the Association Scholarships the council has been successful in obtaining from Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, fourteen Public Scholarships, 7 of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for 2 years, and 7 of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for 3 years. Of these scholarships three of each kind have been allotted to Bombay, two to Poona, and two to Karachi. The conditions on which these Government scholarships may be competed for will be found appended to this report. The examinations for these scholarships are to be held in September of each year. The council propose with the available balance of Rs. 2,381 and the grant of Rs. 1,000 from the general funds to offer one or two scholarships of about Rs. 20 a month, tenable for the College term of four years, to assist young men to graduate in arts, science or medicine, as may be preferred. The Loan and Deposit Society, as in the preceding year, continues to grow in stability and in favour as a means of putting by small and even large savings, and as a source of help to members under temporary financial need. The principle, as is now widely recognised, is one of mutual co-operation. The value of shares paid up fully and in part, constituting the subscribed capital, has risen from Rs. 26,516 to Rs. 33,842 in the current year, being an increase of Rs. 7,326 over the previous year, while the reserve fund has advanced from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,300. The current account branch, which is growing in favour, shows that during the year Rs. 31,570 were deposited, being Rs. 15,132 over that of the past year. The above condition of affairs testifies most amply that the institution may now in a measure be ranked as the "People's Bank," and that it is steadily approaching a position by the side of the other local Banks of this city.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; and electing twenty-four members of the Association to form the council for the current year. The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, which terminated the meeting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C Gavaggo, arrived in harpour yesterday from Hongkong (5th July), with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi (26th July) with a general cargo, Mr Wilson and Mrs Clarke as cabin and 23 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs Kelly and child as cabin and 25 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. McGregor	1926	Miller	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ H. Balckow	939	McAdam	B	B and P S N Co.
„ Mobile	915	Hughes	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Sculptor	850	Cronin	D	B and P S N Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	F	H Cassum.
„ Atrato	2056	Gordon	P	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Stella	6428	Partridge	Q	C Edulji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
„ Bokhara	1696	Case	2	P and O S N Co.
„ Po	1531	Barborro	3	N G Italiano.
„ Rome	2499	Adamson	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Gwalior	1602	Cole	6	P & O S N Co.
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's & Co.
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 Lons 2 Crans	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Bormida (s)	Gavaggo	Hongkong, July 5.
	Sophia Joakim (barque)	Nakoda	Muscat, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Idar (s)	Hughes	Antwerp.
	Imaum (s)	Poland	Marseilles and Liverpool.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 24 Niemen s. Caylus ... Colombo, July 18.
Port Augusta s. Free ... Negapatam, July 20.

DEPARTURE.

July 24.—Steamer Nerbudda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 25 Clan Matheson s. ... Calcutta.
Mombessa s. ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July. 25 Wardha s. ... Negapatam.
Baroda s. ... Calcutta.
Selene s. ... Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 27.

Batten, Lieut, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 25.

Slater, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, to Aden.

JULY 29.

Wooldridge, 2nd Lieut, Bo, Worcester Regt, on duty, to Poona.

Batten, Lieut, Ms, 1st Pioneers, from leave, to Trichinopoly.

Bythell, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Asirgarh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

1. A Regimental Board composed as under will assemble at Head-Quarters on Thursday next, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m. President :—Major R. S. Brown.

Members :—Captain and Adjutant T. W. C. Leathem and Captain G. Lund.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 2886. Vol. A. A. Ash ; No. 2887 Vol. J. Lander ; and No. 2888 Vol. R. C. Keating.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. There will be riding drill for recruits at 7 o'clock this morning at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes.

4. There will be drill with swords for recruits in rear of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 1st proximo.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th July, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant A R Saunders, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's Personal Staff :

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W G Nicholson, Royal Engineers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, to be Military Secretary, vice Colonel R Pole-Carew, C B, who resigns that appointment.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :

2nd Lieut R D'A Fife, Yorkshire Regiment.

Colonel R Eardley-Wilmot, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut District, is transferred to the Presidency District.

Major J H C Dyce, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Meerut District.

Captain L C Dundas, D S O, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Presidency District.

Major J C Shirres, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Dehra Ismail Khan, to Trimulgherry, and join No 23 (Heavy) Battery, Eastern Division, into which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned have passed the examinations noted against their names :—

Behar Light Horse.—2nd Lieuts D Reid, R Macrae, Sergeant Trumpeter E W Hooley, Corporal W S Irwin, Lance Corporal J R Lowis, Trooper M H Arnott, para. 91, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX.

Surma Valley Light Horse.—Corporal G Orr, Trooper J W Pattison, and R E O'Bryen, para. 91, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX.

Darrang Mounted Rifles.—Lieut A C Showers, para. 92, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX.

Nowgong Mounted Rifles.—Lieut F Lloyd, para. 92, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.—Lieutenant J. B. Thomson, Sergeant F. Prestwich, Sergeant T. M. Leslie, Sergeant S. A. Crawford, Sergeant H. Trotter, Sergeant D. A. Tyrie, Sergeant F. Vallint, Sergeant G. Young, Sergeant A. Small, Corporal H. S. Ashton, Corporal J. Craik, Corporal J. Smart, Corporal J. Miller, Corporal G. B. Croll. (Para. 93, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX.)

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant T. P. Campell, 2nd Lieutenant W. A. Fairweather, 2nd Lieutenant E. Fraser, Sergeant H. Fidon, Corporal F. Myers, Corporal J. Byrne, Corporal J. T. Jameson, Corporal A. Harris, Corporal G. Methvin. Corporals H W Costello, J Fraser, and R. Read ; Volunteers A W Heher, J M Grieve, T F Eyles, J Titmus and W H Sankey—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX.

Seebpore College, Volunteer Rifle Corps—2nd Lieut G W Kuchler, Volrs J Wilson and T H Ansell—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX.

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt L Hare, 2nd Lieut G Nixon

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., on account of the underwriters.

77 bags damaged sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd August next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly near the Persian Consul's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, superior oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, 2nd August, next, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey an1 coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 very handsome strong Iron grey Arab horse, 11-3, a splendid mover, goes in single harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 high wheeled dog-cart with a fast trotting chesnut Arab horse.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Auctioneers

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.—The sale of the landed property situate at Gowalia Tank Road,advertised to take pla e THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL TANK ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai manjee Pestonjee Wachia the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Succaram Hurjee the Mortgagor.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Loco ground, admeasuring 264 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the road leads from Parel to Sewri, assessed by the Collector under old No. 264 C., and new No. 14,235, and new Survey No. 5-2425, bounded on the east and south by the ground of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia on the west by the ground of Jairam Luximan, and on the north by the road leads to Sewri.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Loco ground together with the three sheds standing thereon, situate on the Parel Road, admeasuring 238 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector under old No. 214 C, and new No. 14182, and new Survey No. 2-25, bounded on the east partly by the ground of Jamsetjee Heerjee, partly by the ground of Raghoba Crishnajee and partly by the ground of Harrichund Yessoba, on the west by a gulley, on the north partly by the ground of Jairam Luximan and partly by the ground of Harrichund Yessoba, and on the south by the Parel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dowsey Nursey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the in leuture of mortgage, dated the 22nd June, 1889—

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,153 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.91 and new No. 1638 old Survey No. 2 and new Survey No 251 b, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. and bounded on the north by a public passage, on he south by the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD RABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the library will be on view on and after 11th August 1890.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. will hold their Bi-weekly Auction Sale on household furniture and miscellaneous articles includin r 2 large and 2 oval mirrors. 2 pianos a No. 6 Hand Flour mill, and some cases of falks, British table salt in packets, also 3 doz quarts of Baron de Canteraine grand Vin Campagne, at their Auction rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30 July, commencing at 2 p. m.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

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FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and
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In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. MAY 1890—2s. 6d. *Contains*:—A Secret Missionn—The Prussian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1848. By Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.—Rathillet—The last of the Cannibal Chiefs.—Sikkim and Tibet.—.—Narcissus, By William Canton.—The Collector on the Prowl.—A Song of Love and May. By Peter Bayne, LL.D.—German Aims in East Africa.—A New View of Imperial Federation.—The late Alexander Mackay, C.E.

SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H. H. RISLEY, Bengal Civil Service. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May, 1890.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March and April, 1890

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified, that at a MEETING to be held on the 8th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 5th August. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the University Office on or after SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th July, 1890.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

A RECOVERY to the extent of ½d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, making it 50d. again; but Friday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. The considerable decline of ⅝ per cent. in Consols is reported; but the market rates of discount had not apparently altered since last week. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 1s. 7 7-32d. or 1-32d. above the rate obtained at the regular biddings last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6⅝d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 92½. Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·27½.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London with the Goat Sale yesterday, the feeling having been firm, and prices ½d. to 1d. higher. 760,000 Goat Skins will be put forward at these sales, and 750,000 Sheep Skins.

The Wheat Market remained firm, and a further advance of 1d. per cental had been established in the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 4d. ex-quay; other descriptions, however, being unaltered. Quotations for Seeds also come unchanged.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, bringing the price up to 6 11-16d. per lb.; and the market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; but the total Sales had only reached 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; and in American Arrivals the only changes were an advance of 1-64d. in July-August, and October-November deliveries.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands were ⅛ cent. higher, at 12⅜ cents; and in Futures there was an advance of 9 points for September, and of 7 points for August at 11·07 and 12·03 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

There has not been much doing in our local market for the staple to-day, and the feeling has remained quiet, with prices generally unchanged. Rather over 1,500 bales are reported to have changed hands, of which about half were Dharwar, at Rs. 177½-81; the rest being Nugger ginned, at Rs. 189; and Julgaum, at Rs. 165-73½; with a little Karanja, at Rs. 182; Oojein, at Rs. 105; and Wudwan, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT continues to be steady in tone, and there has been rather more enquiry from shippers, in the market to-day; but only a moderate business has transpired, on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS are quiet, and transactions are upon a small scale. Dealers have put down the price of *Linseed* one anna per cwt., and we now quote Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt.; other descriptions being quite unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,896	bales.
Wheat	23,948	cwt.
Linseed	3,000	"
Castor Seed	1,990	"

FREIGHTS continue dull, in tone, with nothing doing. We quote Liverpool and Hull, for Wheat, at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, responding to the advance in the price of Silver above recorded has been strong to-day, and Banks have been willing sellers for forward delivery at considerably higher rates. Transactions have taken place in Bank Telegraphic, at 1s. 7 9-32d. for late August transfer; in Demand, at 1s. 7⅜d., for March-April delivery; and in three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 7 9-16d., for March delivery. For ready we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Francs do.	2·05¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In view of the settlement the market has been weak, and rates have receded a little. Fours for cash and to close open bargains, having been quoted at 102 7-16, though at the close 102½ was named; while for the August account 102⅝ has been the rate. 104½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a good deel less doing in this market to-day, and we note a decline in the scrip of several Cotton Mills, say, of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Mucconji and Luckmidas, at our quotations; but the feeling has continued, on the whole, in seller's favour, and Hindustan are Rs. 10, Bombay United, Colaba Land and Mill, and Swadeshi Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 2½ higher, Bombay Fire shares are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 730 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅜
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	52	04	54	21	58	45	42	66
July 29, Tuesday	0	39	0	95	0	73	0	80
Total	52	43	55	16	59	18	43	46
Total of corresponding date last year	54	89	59	80	57	35	50	85
Do. in 1888	41	84	34	69	38	96	38	52

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Friday, 25th July:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jabalpur	23	35	Nassick	9	92
Raver	10	47	Deolalee	9	6
Nimbora	11	60	Ghoti	29	70
Bhadli	11	70	Nargaon	16	18
Jalgaon	11	16	Warrengaon	10	65
Sirsoli	11	10	Hoodgi	6	27
Bhasawad	12	87	Mohol	4	96
Maheji	11	52	Madha	5	20
Pachora	13	26	Barsi Road	2	90
Kasgaon	12	1	Keim	3	70
Naidongri	7	42	Jehur	3	25
Challisgaon	9	31	Pomalwari	3	38
Nandgaon	8	90	Dexal	2	51
Munmar	7	44	Lanowli	10	6
Lassalgaon	6	58	Dhond	3	66
Kerwadi	7	15	Talegaon	15	59

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	8	51	3	26
Teheran	29	1	52	...	21
Suez	29	2	35	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	19	...	4
" Madras	...	30	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GOA.

MARRIAGE.

LISBOA—SILVA—July 6, at the Church of Our Lady of Conception at Pangim, P. Lisboa, M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L. M. & S., to Leonor Maria Julia, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wolfango da Silva of Pangim.—(No cards.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVERLEY—July 22, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Qr-Mr Sergeant Beverley, of a daughter.

CARROLL—July 21, at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, the wife of Surgeon E R W Carroll, I M S, of a son.

MITCHELL—July 13, at Umballa, the wife of C G T Mitchell, Royal Horse Artillery, Mess Sergeant, of a son.

PARKER—July 20, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Colonel Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal Infantry, of a son.

ROBERTS—June 25, at South Norwood, the wife of T Roberts, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RICHARDSON—STEWART—July 15, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Chaplain. George A Richardson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to Amy, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major W D Stewart.

SECONDE—BALDREY—June 30, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Mercer Hall, Minister of Roberton, Edmond Seconde, Calcutta, to Bessie, eldest daughter of John Baldrey, of Brandon (Norfolk).

DEATHS.

GLYN—July 22, at the Standing Camp, Ranikhet, A J C Glyn, 2nd Lieut. 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 22 years.

HANNAH—July 22, at 4, Mission Row, Garlies Stuart, infant son of G. S. and L. E. Hannah, aged 3 months.

MACCARTHY—June 21, at Ickburgh Rectory, the Rev John MacCarthy, Rector of Ickburgh-cum-Langford, Norfolk, formerly a C M S Missionary in the Punjab.

MCHALE—July 12, at Rawal Pindi, William John McHale, Assistant Apothecary, aged 27 years.

O'REILLY—July 21, at Monghyr, Agnes Charlotte, the beloved wife of W. O'Reilly, aged 34 years and 5 months.

RENNY—July 23, at Ranikhet, from cholera, C Alan Renny, Surgeon, Medical Staff, aged 23 years and 5 months.

SMITH—July 20, at 33, Free School Street, Calcutta, Philip Nigel, the infant son of Mr Kenneth Smith, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890.

IT appears that it was at the suggestion of Mr. Henry S. King that the inquiry of the Uncovenanted Service Committee was concluded without waiting for the arrival of witnesses from India. In the first instance the termination of the inquiry was heard of in this country with a certain disappointment, but as soon as it was known that it was in pursuance of the advice of so trusted a counsellor, confidence was restored, and there is a general disposition to believe, even in the absence of particulars, that the course followed has been for the best. We publish in another column the concluding portion of the long report of the evidence before the Committee which the enterprize of the *Overland Mail* has placed before its readers. There is one feature in the proceedings which is not satisfactory, and that is what may be called the unchairmanlike attitude of Sir John Gorst. No one would charge the Under-Secretary of State with desiring to be unfair; but if there is sufficient reason for the observation of the *Mail* that "if Sir John Gorst is to sit as chairman and as a witness at the same time, clearly the inquiry might as well be abandoned," it is to be regretted that so interested a member of the Committee was chosen to preside over its deliberations. A perusal of the evidence will show, we think, that there was good ground for the complaint. Sir John Gorst's intervention on one important point, however, must have been noticed with satisfaction, mingled though it may be with surprise. Mr. Edward Jenkins, in the course of his evidence, roundly asserted that the Secretary of State had so interpreted clause 2 of section 2 of the Civil Pensions Code as to give him the right to change by new rules the covenants and conditions under which officers entered the service. Sir John Gorst appeared to be more than sceptical upon the point. Interrupting Mr. Jenkins, he said: "I think you are attacking an assumption of power on the part of the Secretary of State which he does not take"; and then after giving his own interpretation of the section of the Pensions Code, he said with some emphasis that there is no pretence on the part of the Secretary of State that if under a man's covenant he is entitled to a certain pension, he could deprive him of that right by a retrospective rule. It is part of the case of the Committee, as we understand it, that in several instances this has occurred, though the proofs that were given on the point were not, so far as the evidence has reached us, quite as full and specific as they might have been. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Financial Controller of the Central Provinces, mentioned a hardship that might occur in his department through the change of a rule under which an officer who formerly received a third of his emoluments would now only receive a quarter. But the case appears to have been put in a somewhat hypothetical way, and needed strengthening. In any event, it is important to have on record Sir John Gorst's emphatic repudiation on the part of the Secretary of State of a desire to give retrospective action to new rules.

The case as put forward by Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Hynes, the Postmaster-General of Burma, was very strong. Mr. Jenkins, of course, stated it in general form, but his evidence showed a more comprehensive knowledge of the subject at large and of its history than an officer who had studied it from his own standpoint within the service could well have acquired. He made no legal claim, but he made a very strong equitable claim, and it is of course for equity rather than law that one looks in appearing before a Parliamentary Committee. One good point which Mr. Jenkins made was that in his despatch of 1862 the Secretary of State never conceived for a moment that the rupee was going down, but was anxious to protect the Government against the rupee going up. In other words, instead of intending to guard against giving more rupees to the sovereign, he intended to guard them against giving more sovereigns for rupees. In saying that the rate of ten rupees to the sovereign "appeared to be equitable," he must therefore have meant equitable to the Government, for as Mr. Jenkins pointed out, it is inconceivable that he should have contemplated so far back the subsequent fall of the rupee. Sir John Gorst, with something less than judicial impartiality, endeavoured to weaken the force of frequent citations from despatches and rules of the pound sterling as being equal to ten rupees, asking if, after the depreciation of the rupee, for many years the expression "conventional sterling" and "Rx." had not been used as equivalent to ten rupees. This question would have been best answered by the question why, if ten rupees were originally intended to stand under any circumstances for a pound sterling, it was necessary when exchange went down to invent the new term and the new symbol which we have just quoted? In the rules and regulations under which the older appointments were made there is certainly no mention of "conventional sterling" or of "Rx." The case for the India Office was therefore by no means strengthened by the service which Sir John Gorst endeavoured to render it by putting these questions from the chair. Another interesting fact which Mr. Jenkins brought to the notice of the Committee will go far to explain why it is that while the Covenanted Servant draws his pension in sterling the Uncovenanted takes his in rupees. It was part of the original arrangement between the Civilians and the Government of India that annuity funds should be established, and in the Act of Parliament by which the annuity funds were taken over they were mentioned in pounds sterling. "I believe," says Mr. Jenkins, "that in point of fact that is the statutory recognition upon which the Covenanted Civilian is able at this moment to rely upon having his pension paid in sterling, and if the annuities had never been taken over the Covenanted servant would be in the same position as the Uncovenanted."

In some respects, but not in others, Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Hynes brought forward aspects of the case which seemed to give prominence to the forgotten truism that the physical characteristics and requirements of the European servants of the Government of India are the same, whether they serve in the Covenanted or the Uncovenanted ranks. If the rule exacting thirty years' active service in India as a qualification for retirement on full pension is fair for Government officers of one class, it is fair for officers of another. There is an almost childish triteness in such an observation as that of Mr. Hynes when he said, *apropos* of the rule that no portion of leave by medical certificate for furlough is allowed to count as service for pension, "My contention with reference to that is that we are just as liable to suffer from illness as other departments." But the triteness of the contention has been ignored in the practical distinction which is drawn between the privileges of the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted in this regard. The Committee, we should think, would be peculiarly impressed by simple illustrations of that kind. The practical results of an excessively long service unrelieved by adequate furlough have been brought to their notice by some plain speaking on the part of both witnesses. Both regard the rule as in a large degree prohibitive, keeping men at work in India when for their healths' sake—and for the sake of the Government who depend upon their health for an effective service—they should be recuperating in England. If the furlough system were based upon utility rather than upon privilege we should not hear of eighteen months' leave being made easy for the officers of one branch of the service, and six months made difficult for those who are serving in another. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who gave his evidence with much moderation, put the result in a telling way when he said "as an officer of the Finance Department I can safely say that few non-domiciled Europeans ever live to retire to take their thirty years' superannuation pension. They either die or are invalided home under the twenty-five years' service pension." Sir John Gorst, who was able so emphatically to deny that the Secretary of State ever gives retrospective influence to new rules, was not able to deny this, and the Committee will hardly be content to allow the unfettered continuance of a system of which so unsatisfactory an account can be given by an officer bearing one of the most honoured names in India.

THE Australians do not seem to take kindly to the Indian Borah, or pedlar as they call him. A writer in one of the Australian papers is severe upon this interesting and not always entirely unwelcome visitor to our verandahs. Some hundreds of the class, we are told, have within the last two years poured into Victoria, and they threaten to become quite as serious an evil as the Chinese. Their offences are that they are utterly worthless as colonists—which is doubtless as true in Australia as it would be untrue in, for example, East Africa; that they prey on the community like so many vampires—which could only be true if the vampire had changed his traditional manners and become a nuisance of the mildest type; that they send every three-pennybit they ever scrape together to Bombay—in which, *mutatis mutandis*, they are the humble imitators of beings much superior to themselves; and that they are dirty, almost naked, outcasts—a description which is rather less than half true, for the Borah, though lightly clad, is still within the limits of his necessities a clothes-wearing animal, and has by no means an unconquerable aversion to cold water. From all which it is clear that our cousins in Australia do not quite understand the Indian trader. The Borah, indeed, has gone to Australia a little too soon after the Chinese trouble to secure the welcome that he might have had if the colonists had been allowed time to forget their fear of Asiatic invasion. But he will not undermine Australian civilization; he will not introduce any notable change in Australian society; he will take to the Colonies none of the evil things that the Chinese were supposed to carry with them. When he has enriched the Melbourne drawing-rooms with purdahs that are not always lovely, with Benares brass-work that will not long remain bright, and with Indian curios whose quaintness will scarcely win for them an enduring appreciation, he will come back to Bombay, leaving behind him nothing else but his empty box, and not bringing away quite enough money to make the Colonies perceptibly poorer for his visit. The Australians, to judge from the way in which the Melbourne papers write of the Borah invasion, appear to think that the poor Bombay box-walla belongs to "a low type of humanity," and that there are a hundred and twenty million of the type in India, earning from threepence to sixpence a day, and all ready to descend in destroying hordes upon the narrow fields of Australian trade and industry. But the type is not so low as all that, and we in India who see it at its best and at its worst are quite sure that the Borah will give little trouble to the Australian police. And as to the 120,000,000 "others," they are as likely to trouble the Australians as the Australians are to trouble them. To put it as mildly as we can, to us in India there seems something supremely ridiculous in the suggestion that the Australian authorities should put in operation against these humble and inoffensive pedlars the machinery by which the colonists have lately protected themselves against the Chinese.

SIMLA, being in more ways than one "a city set upon a hill," might give example and enlightenment in many things to the rest of India, and, instead of having the worst managed Municipality in India, should have something like the best, or none at all. The representation which has gone in to Government on the subject can scarcely fail, we should say, to bring it to an end. The finances of the Municipality, notwithstanding large Government grants, are in disorder; the sanitation of the place—though the memorialists observe politic silence on that point—is unsatisfactory; and such discreditable episodes are on the record as the failure to complete the Town Hall, notwithstanding that three times the estimated cost has been spent upon it. If the Municipality has failed, it has failed in spite of liberal assistance from Government, who have themselves spent money upon roads, have given ground-rents and valuable buildings to the Municipality, and have made free grants on a large scale for public improvements. Lastly, the Municipality has none of the representative quality that it was intended to assign it, for it has so seriously mismanaged affairs as to have deprived itself of the confidence of the public, and the elections have become a formality in which no one takes any interest. Lord Ripon's name has, of course, been introduced into some estimates of the demerits of the Municipality, for it would have been too much to expect that its failure could be discussed without its being turned to account in condemnation of the principle of local self-government. But self-government would in any case have been difficult to introduce under conditions such as those which prevail at Simla, where the bulk of the men of influence in the community, being officials, are necessarily shut out from participation in municipal affairs. Simla is by the nature of things a close preserve of Government, who own a third of the house property in the town and the whole of the land, besides being the largest rate-payer and being responsible for the presence of two-thirds of the population. The only areas of which the same thing can be said are cantonment areas, and there is logic, at all events, in the proposal that the town shall be treated for municipal purposes as a specially conditioned cantonment, under the charge of a Commissioner. As the chief interest that has to be represented in Simla is that of the Government, there will be nothing inconsequent in the Government placing the municipal administration of the place into the hands of an officer of their own. Nor could it very reasonably be objected that in taking this course local liberties would be interfered with. No one in Simla seems to value such self-governing rights as have been enshrined in the Municipality, and it is not likely that any serious protest will be made against "ending" an arrangement which it seems impossible to "mend." It seems a pity that the special circumstances of Simla were not recognized from the first; the temptation to discuss the question whether local self-government had succeeded or failed there would then have been avoided.

IT will be seen from a telegram in another column that Chhagan Soonderjee, one of the two men who were sentenced by the Bombay High Court in connection with the Bhownugger libels, has been sentenced at Ahmedabad to a further term of two years' imprisonment for defaming Mr. Proctor Sims in an Ahmedabad print. The defamation was couched in terms not less offensive than those in which Chhagan had assailed the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger and his advisers elsewhere, and the punishment meted out to him was not beyond his deserts. The mofussil vernacular papers who have of late too freely lent themselves to the purposes of hired defamers will find in Chhagan's second conviction an additional reason for exercising more caution in future.

A PROFESSIONAL correspondent, who writes endorsing our recent observations on the fall of houses and the absence of adequate building regulations, says:—"I wonder that the Bombay papers have not pointed out the viciousness of the system of building lofty houses on the frame principle. However strong the wood, it naturally shrinks and swells with atmospheric changes, and such movements must cause unequal strains and settlements in the brickwork which tend very much to instability. Your municipal rules ought not to recognize such a style of building, except for houses of one or two storeys. As an engineer I am surprised that you have not more frequent collapses in the native town."

WE have to announce the engagement at Paris of Mdlle. Flora Gubbay, daughter of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, of Bombay, to Monsieur Jules Rueff, of Paris, Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur.

WE learn from the home papers that [illegible] Prumler, Vice-Consul for Austria Hungary at Bombay, has been appointed as Vice-Consul in charge of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Syra. Mr. Prumler recently went on special duty to Zanzibar, and the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* says that he accompanied the acting German Commissioner on an expedition to punish turbulent tribes behind the coast line.

NO

TELEGRAMS.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

The report of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service has been sent in to Parliament.

In it the Committee recommend that the minimum rate of exchange, at which pensions shall be payable in England, be fixed at not less than one shilling and six pence per rupee all round, without any distinction as to the date of joining the service.

The report further recommends that there shall be no distinctions as regards furlough or pensions between Europeans and Natives, and that periods while on furlough shall in all cases count towards pension.

With regard to the period at which pensionable service shall be deemed to have commenced, the Committee recommend that the age of twenty years be in all cases laid down.

Finally the Committee refuses to recommend that any exceptional concessions be made in favour of engineers who shall be under the same regulations as regards furlough and pension as other branches of the Uncovenanted Service.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

RENEWED FIGHTING.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Affairs in the Argentine Republic, according to advices received here, have assumed a more serious aspect.

President Celman, at the head of three thousand men, has taken his stand at Nuova Palermo.

A severe engagement is reported to have been fought at Rosario, in which Major Campos, Colonel Marmendia, and several other officers, with many men, were killed, Dr. Celman's soldiers being repulsed with heavy loss.

Fighting at Buenos Ayres recommenced yesterday, the rebels refusing to yield.

A British gunboat has arrived in the mouth of the river La Plata to protect British interests.

THE REBELLION SUBDUED.

LATER.

A cablegram received by the Argentine Legation in London says the rebellion has been completely subdued.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DOCK STRIKES.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A portion of the dock-labourers at the Tilbury Docks have struck work owing to a dispute regarding contract work.

The Union will probably call out the remainder to-day.

THE RISE OF SILVER.

LONDON, JULY 28.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day the president referred to a rise in the price of silver and said he believed that Africa would soon require a quantity of silver money to replace the beads, &c., which are now used in bartering.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AND AFRICAN COMMERCE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The House of Commons has passed the Bill for the cession of Heligoland later in the debate, which took place in the House of Commons last night.

Prior to the passing of the Bill for the cession of Heligoland Sir James Fergusson said that doubtless a portion of the commerce from the African Mainland would be diverted to the German ports, but the Government had been assured that the Germans would gladly welcome any British Indians who came there to settle.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Messrs. Maclaren and Ellis have given notice that they will move the rejection of the India Council Bill at a late period of the Session.

EVICTION AT BLASQUET ISLAND.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Gunboat Britomart, with a force of marines and police on board, has left Tralee for Blasquet Island to evict Lord Cork's tenants.

A conflict there is expected.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL CROSTHWAITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

Colonel Crosthwaite, who is here from Bombay on leave, met with a nasty accident to-day. He started in a dog-cart from Kirkee, intending to go to Poona. The horse bolted and the syce jumped off, and Colonel Crosthwaite, who was thrown out, received severe injuries about his head and face. The horse bolted with the empty dog-cart, and smashed the gate of the Council Hall compound. It was finally captured in the compound of Sir George Greaves. Colonel Crosthwaite's injuries, though severe, are not considered to be dangerous.

POLO MATCH AT POONA.

A polo match was played to-day between the teams of the Royal Fusiliers and the Royal Artillery Officers. The Fusiliers won by five goals to four. The pace was extremely hot. Captain Hobday took part in the match, which was splendidly contested. Sides: Artillery—Captain Holland, Major Robertson, Lieut. Corbyn, and 2nd-Lieut. Massie; Fusiliers—Lieuts. Hickie, Burton, Carr, and Fowler-Butler.

THE AGA KHAN.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived this here evening.

SIR R. SANDEMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Sir R. Sandeman leaves Simla for Quetta next week.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP OF SIMLA.

Colonel Birch has taken over the Deputy Commissionership of Simla from Mr. Coldstream.

PROPOSED RAMPORE-MORADABAD LINE.

The State of Rampore is prepared to spend fifty lakhs of rupees for a railway to connect Rampore with Moradabad.

THE N.-W. P. ADMINISTRATION BILL COMMITTEE.

Sir A. Scoble, Sir C. Elliot, Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. R. Crosthwaithe constitute the Select Committee on the North-West Provinces Administration Bill.

THE LIBEL ON MR. PROCTOR SIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 29.

Chagan Soonderjee, whose connection with the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette* made him notorious, has been sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment in Mr. Sims' libel case, by Khan Bahadoor Dastoor, the City Magistrate. The term will take effect after the term of the former sentence has been completed.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left here for Aden and Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 28.

10 p.m.	... ...	79·3

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

6 a.m.	... ...	76·7
10 a.m.	... ...	75·4
2 p.m.	... ...	77·6
4 p.m.	... ...	80·4

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

THERE is practically no change to report in the China yarn market this week. A fair business continues to be done, enquiry is maintained, and rates for first-class spinnings are about the same. Many mills being unable to look at new business for near deliveries, a slight increase on current rates for forward transactions is asked and obtained.

Sales in Hongkong during the week amounted to 4,500 bales, and the market was steady. Hongkong Exchange in India remains at Rs. 223, but Shanghai is half a rupee lower at Rs. 307.

The last China mail brought news of the settlement of the Lekin question, the Canton authorities having definitely reduced the tax to about one dollar per bale of yarn. This additional impost is not, it is thought, likely to check business.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH AND THE LOCAL UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A native contemporary pertinently observes in its issue of Sunday last that before Professor Wordsworth leaves Bombay for good, it behoves the University of Bombay to do its duty by conferring upon the learned Principal of the Elphinstone College the honorary degree of LL. D., which he so richly deserves. My letter, Sir, is to echo this sentiment as an Elphinstonian; and there is not the slightest doubt that the past and present students of the institution will bear me out when I say that in honouring Professor Wordsworth with the above honorary degree, the University will honour itself. Twenty-nine years of Government service in the Educational Department of this Presidency has made Professor Wordworth a *beau ideal* with the students of all classes and creeds, and so far as I can ascertain they are all very eager to see their beloved teacher receive his due. The satisfaction all round with which his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University was received by the general public, leaves no doubt that the same public will be equally glad to see the University exercising the privilege granted by the Act of Incorporation, which has lain dormant since its very inception. Professor Wordsworth's services to the cause of higher education are too well-known to need mention from me. If the Elphinstone College has, in spite of the keen competition with other rival colleges, been able to steer clearly, successfully, and honourably, it is due, I think with all due deference to the other members of the professorial staff, to the untiring energy and zeal of Professor Wordsworth, who, never forgetting the welfare of the students and the good name of the honoured institution, walked exactly in the footsteps of eminent educationists like Harkness and A. Grant, who have done in their time substantial service to the same institution, and whose names are enshrined in the memories of the natives on this side of India. Mr. Wordsworth is a professor of the good old type, now-a-days rarely met with. We know well that educationists of his stamp and calibre are always highly honoured by the Universities of the United Kingdom; and why should not such be the case here? What was the motive of granting the privilege of conferring honorary degrees to the local University, if that body does not see its way to appreciate the merit of men like Wordsworth, who has supplied it with the best of Elphinstonians, whose bright and brilliant University and public career would make any Indian university proud.—Yours, &c.,

July 29. RUSTAM F. C. MEHTA.

BOMBAY MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following events will take place (weather permitting) on the Marine Lins, Maidan, at 4-45, this afternoon:—

1. Tentpegging by sections.
2. Spiral Race.
3. Spearing Pomeloes off posts.
4. Polo Ball Race.
5. Quarter-mile Pony Scurry.
6. Quarter-mile Horse Scurry.

AT the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m. to-day, "Notes on the Vernacular Language of the Konkan" will be read by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha.

FIVE years ago, writes *Truth*, the Director of Navy Contracts informed a correspondent that the Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station had been requested to "invite competitive tenders for the supply of provisions at Colombo, under the usual yearly term of contracts, should he deem it advisible to do so." [If Lord George Hamilton would like to look the letter up, he will find it in the archives of his department, under date July 15, 1885, and marked "C. P. 8163-12146"]. The Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station has "deemed it advisable to do so." But, having invited tenders, he has not, apparently, "deemed it advisable" to carry the process further. On the contrary, we taxpayers are now paying nearly 33 per cent. more for beef at Colombo than it was tendered for. We are paying Rs. 4 per ton for fresh water, though it was tendered at Rs. 3.50, and so on in several other cases. The lowest tenders in each case came from a responsible contractor in a large way of business. As a taxpayer, continues Mr. Labouchere, I should be glad to hear, either from the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, or the Director of Navy Contracts, or the First Lord of the Admiralty, what purpose is supposed to be served by "inviting competitive tenders for the supply of provisions," and then refusing to buy at the lowest price tendered?

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION DESPATCHES.

THE despatches regarding the recent field operations in the Chin and Lushai countries are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council heartily concurs with the Commander-in-Chief that the objects of the operations have been successfully obtained, and desires to express his great appreciation of the excellent conduct of the British and Native troops, who so well sustained the reputation of Her Majesty's army, under circumstances of difficulty and hardship, and especially on the Burma side, in the face of severe sufferings from sickness. His Excellency in Council shares the deep regret with which the Commander-in-Chief regards the deaths of the officers named and of the soldiers who lost their lives in the service of their Queen and country.

The Governor-General records his high approbation of the services rendered by Brigadier-General Symons, through whose ability, judgment and perseverance, the Chin expedition was conducted to a successful issue, notwithstanding great difficulties caused by the nature of the country and its unhealthiness. His Excellency in Council also joins the Commander-in-Chief in approving of the manner in which Colonel Tregear commanded the Chittagong Column, and of the valuable results achieved; and he signifies concurrence in the commendation bestowed on Colonel G. J. Skinner, 3rd Bengal Infantry, commanding the Northern Column of the Lushai Field Force; and on Colonel C McD Skene, D S O, commanding the Northern Column of the Burma Field Force.

His Excellency in Council then proceeds to notice the services done by particular members of the different departments engaged in the expedition. The services of Captains A H Clark-Kennedy, Bond, Westropp, and Lieutenant Morris, in the Transport and Commissariat Departments are recognised; and the admirable services done by Mr. G. E. Holland, Indian Marine, with the river transport from Kalewa to Kan, are specially brought to notice. In the Medical Department, the services of Brigade-Surgeon E. C. Markey and Surgeon-Major Murphy are commended. The following are also mentioned:—Lieutenants Bythell and Reany-Tailyour, R. E., with their survey parties; Mr. E. O. Walker, Telegraph Department; Mr. G. Barton-Groves, Postal Department; and Mr. E. Good, Port Officer at Chittagong. His Excellency in Council cordially recognises the way in which the civil and military officers worked together to the same end, and thanks specially the following:—Sir Charles Crosthwaite; Mr. R. D. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong; Mr. C. S. Murray, Political Officer with the Lushai Column; and Messrs. Ross and Carey, Political Officers with the Burma Column. On the Lushai side, the Cachar Military Police, under Messrs. Daly and Broderick, did good service, as did the Chittagong Frontier Police under Mr. S. O. Tayler.

His Excellency concludes by expressing the acknowledgments of the Government of India to General B. L. Gordon, Brigadier-General Auchinleck, Mr. J. W. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Brigadier-General Collett.

The Adjutant-General, writing on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, concludes by expressing His Excellency's regret at the loss the Army has suffered by death of such valuable officers as Majors Ind, R. A.; Gordon-Cumming, Cheshire Regiment; Stoney, K. O. S. Bs; and Barr, 3rd B. I. Among the names of officers brought to notice by General Symons, in addition to those mentioned in the Governor-General's despatch, are Lieutenant Rainey, Chin Levy; Lieutenant Noris, Intelligence; Major Henry, R E; Lieutenant Lugard, 42nd Gurkhas (for conspicuous gallantry in leading his men); Drs. Bourke, Rogers and Bean; Colonel Clubley, 2nd Madras Infantry; Captain Pickard Cambridge, Signalling Officer; Captain Hunter, 10th B. I.; Lieutenants Thomas, Cheshire (for distinguished leading); Hildebrand, Coolie Transport; and Thomas, Commissariat Department; Veterinary Surgeon Evans; Captain Burton, Junior Staff Officer; and Lieutenant Stewart, 5th Gurkhas, Orderly Officer, who is described as a young officer of great promise and one whose military career is well worthy of watching and encouraging.

The officers mentioned by General Tregear include Captain Gwatkin, Staff Officer; Captain Shakespear, Intelligence; Major Leach, R. E.; Captain Mullaly, R. E.; Captains Westropp, Ussher, Du Moulin and Lieutenant Mioogue, Transport; Captain Brown, Signalling Officer; Drs. Bigger and Hudson; Veterinary Surgeon Munn; Major Begbie, 2nd Gurkhas; Captain Petrie, Field Engineer; Lieutenants Brownrigg, 28th Bombay Pioneers (severely wounded); Cole, 2nd Gurkhas; and Birkbeck; Captain Chambers, Intelligence; and Captain Allen, Transport. The following regimental officers are mentioned:—Colonel Westmacott, 28th Bombay Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolay, 2nd Gurkhas; Captain Weller, 9th B. I.; Captain Hall, 2nd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant Sherwood, Bengal Sappers.

General Symons gives the following return of casualties in the Northern and Southern Chin Columns under his command:—Killed in action 9; died of disease 207, of whom 72 were fighting men; and invalided 2,122, of whom 1,413 were followers and coolies. But of 69 British officers who served with the Southern Column, only seven escaped malarial fever; one died, and 26 were invalided from this cause alone.

MILITARY NEWS.

G. O. C. C., dated 26th June 1890, page 266, appointing Lieutenant G. H. Bush, 8th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, is cancelled.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the followiug appointments, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—17th Lancers.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. A. Lawrence, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. Coventry, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Captain G McMicking, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England and join the 67th Field Battery, into which he has been promoted. Captain A. M. Balfour, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawur to Meerut, for duty with the 70th Field Battery. Captain H. B. B. Watkis, 31st Punjab Infantry, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master General's department, and directed to join at Simla, travelling at the public expense.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.—Captain G. F. W. St. John, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, *vice* J. C. Shirres, promoted. 15th Bengal Lancers.—Major S. D. Turnbull, Squadron Commander, to be Second-in-command, *vice* Atkins, appointed commandant. Major F. R. Ditmas, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Turnbull. Captain H. R. Tate, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Ditmas, and to remain seconded while employed under the Foreign Department. 18th Bengal Lancers.—Second-Lieutenant P. E. Ricketts, Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Surgeon J. C. White to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Surgeon J. D. M. Swinburne, granted leave. 33rd Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant D. B. Blakeway, Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gaselee, Second-in-command, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Gowan, retired. 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.—Surgeon A. L. Duke, to the officiating medical charge of the battalion, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, granted leave.

THE JUTE CROP OF BENGAL.

THE forecast of the Bengal jute crop up to the end of June 1890 is as follows:—"The weather has so far been very favourable to the jute crop, except in one or two districts, in which heavy rainfall, immediately after the sowing operations, is reported to have caused some injury. In most of the important jute-growing districts an average, or more than an average, crop, is expected, while in no district is the outturn estimated to be less than 12 annas, or three-fourths of on average crop. On the whole, it may be said that if the season continues to be as favourable as it has hitherto been, a full average, or more than a full average crop, may be expected. In the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Khulna, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Julpaigori, Mymensing and Maldah, the area sown is reported to be in excess of that of last year, while in Nuddea, parts of Jessore, Tipperah and Fureedpore, the area sown is said, owing to lowness of prices, to be less than that of the previous year, but the figures which have been furnished by Collectors and mofussil reporters of actual areas sown are so manifestly incorrect and contradictory, that it is not thought worth while to reproduce them. The area sown in the whole province would appear to be in excess of that of last year. The outturn per acre will be much better than that of last year.

A FEW days ago the Bishop of St. Asaph referred, in the course of a speech at some function in his diocese, to "his younger and rasher days," but the local papers reported him as having deplored his "younger and *masher* days!"

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND INDIAN EDUCATION.

PRESIDING at the first anniversary of the Hindu Theological School, Madras, Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Row delivered an address, which is reported by the *Madras Times*:—

Brethren,—The school, the anniversary of which we have now met to celebrate, is a unique one. For the past fifty years our Government have been imparting us education with the best of intentions, but, from their peculiar position, they were obliged to take away from the code of instructions all rules about our moral and religious education. I do not blame the Government for this, and it was perfectly right on their part to have done so. With them and before them, the Missionaries—Christian Missionaries, have been trying to educate us, and in educating us it was their wish that we should appreciate the superiority of the Christian religion and be converted to that religion. It was nothing wrong on their part to have arranged their education accordingly; these Christian Missionaries are sent here by the good Christians of Europe at an enormous cost, with the distinct wish that we ought to be what they are, *i.e.*, Christians, for they honestly believe that Christianity would lead to salvation, and they do not wish to go to that salvation by themselves, but they want us to accompany them to salvation. Thus their intentions were very laudable and, therefore, if they have given us education mixed with their religion, they have done nothing wrong. But India is a civilized country, it has had its own sociology and religion from time immemorial and, therefore, Christianity cannot make as great an inroad, and so easily, as it has done in other parts of the world. Therefore, their object was not realized, yet they imported such an education, as, in my humble opinion, was far superior to that given by our Government, for they did instruct in some religion, and without religion no society can be useful. No doubt, it is said that there are nations which are without religion and are prosperous, but a careful observer will see that there is something corroding those nations, and it is only time which will prove that any nation without religion cannot stand. Even taking the Atheistic view, I am of opinion that if it is not for the other world, at at least it is absolutely necessary for the good of the world. As such teaching of no religion is worse than teaching any religion, and on these grounds I consider that we ought to be more thankful to Christian Missionaries than to Government. But, as our civilization was more ancient and as our civilisation was more elastic and philosophical, Christian Missionaries could not make a very strong impression upon our minds. But, they did one thing, they did the work of destruction admirably, they showed the grosser part of Hinduism which is seen in bazaars and streets, is no good religion, and they thought that by destroying the respect that the Hindus possess for that sort of religion, they would give up their religion and become Christians. But their hopes succeeded only partially; they did destroy that respect which the Hindu had for anything called religion, and at the same time they were not able to have a hold upon any religion whatever. The Hindus cannot believe that, whatever a man may be, by a single fact or statement of belief, that he believes in one particular individual,—he could be saved. That is the chief principle of Christianity and that was the principle which could not much impress the philosophical minds of the Hindus. Thus they did not succeed in substituting Christianity in the place of that fettish religion whose power they have successfully demolished. Whereas, the Government, by professing neutrality, did not take as much care as I think they ought to have taken in selecting teahcers of their schools. Therefore, while the Missionaries have deprived our people of their respect to grosser Hindu religion, English education given by the Goverment leaves the student with no belief in any religion. Thus, between these two institutions, our people, during the last fifty years, I believe have lost all their respect to any religion whatever. The result of this was not apparent for a long time. It is only about five or ten years ago that the Government and the people, the Missionaries and the Europeans, all began to see that the product the harvest, of the schools in India has not been that which they had expected. This made them think about the matter, and then they came to the conclusion that want of moral and religious instruction has been the cause of this sad state of things. It is easy, gentlemen, to demolish a large hall, but it is not as easy to build one. It is easy to demolish the faith of people and religion; they cannot so easily restore the people to another set of morals or religion, yet they see that they should make their amends and the Government have been trying to introduce moral instruction in their own institutions and to encourage moral and religious instruction in institutions which did not belong to them, or are not entirely under their control. Whereas, the Missionaries themselves have begun to see that mere educating these people secularly in order that they may become graduates of the University is not enough, but they should try to make them also religionists. Thus both these educating bodies have of late been trying to introduce moral and religious instruction into our schools. But there were great difficulties, they did not know how to do it, and even now the problem has not been sufficiently solved. Just at this juncture, Mr. Sivasankara Pandiyaji, who was one of the teachers of a secular institution, thought out that he should solve the problem by establishing a school in which not only lay education could be given, but also such education as would include instructions in morality and religion. This happy thought came into his mind, and he was nobly assisted by a number of his friends, and thus circumstances led to the institution of this school, and now it is only a short time as the head master has already observed to see what great effect has been produced from this institution.

A QUESTION OF MILITARY EQUITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A point I would like you to solve for me is, or seems to me to be, a simple one, but I want proof that I am right, and authority for the same. Supposing a sergeant is tried by a court-martial, either district or regimental, and is sentenced to be reduced, the officer who has to confirm his sentence does so, but he is restored to his rank at once. Well, that man loses one good-conduct badge, impairs his sergeant's pension by about sixpence a day, and becomes junior in his rank. But supposing a sergeant is tried and sentenced to be reduced in the way I mention, and the officer who has the confirming of his sentence does not do so, *viz.*, No. 12 Sergt. Thomas Atkins, having been tried by a district court-martial on the 1st inst. at Quetta for charges first drunk, second, breaking out of barracks, was sentenced to be reduced to the rank of corporal. Signed, W. Jones Major, President. Confirmation—Reduction not confirmed. Signed, F. Robinson, Lieut.-General. Now, Sir, can you tell me why, if this man's sentence is not confirmed by the General or Officer Commanding the District, he should, with, we will say, the exception of the loss of sixpence a day from his pension, be subject to the same punishment as a man who has been reduced, and then restored to his rank? To me, though I may have no right to give an opinion in the matter, this certainly does not seem fair; and when the General, in not confirming the sentence, virtually lets the man off or acquits him, I do not see why he should be punished afterwards. Sir, if you can only publicly solve this question, and at the same time let us have some authority for the same, you will do a number of men a great favour.—Yours, &c.,

July 25. TOMMY ATKINS.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If a corps of the above were started, I believe that many Europeans would join, and they might some day be required, now that the Indian Government is organising a little navy of its own. Eurasians should also certainly be encouraged to join. They would gain a new education by doing so, and the work would harden them up a little. Why is it that volunteers are not required to undergo a course of gymnastics once a year? Were I an officer of the Army or Navy, and you asked me the question, "What should be done about volunteers," I should reply, Create attractive corps. Intelligently educate each volunteer in his work as a fighting man, a sailor, an artillery-man, and an infantry man—in some cases also as a horseman or bicyclist. Physically educate each man through the gymnasium, &c. Allow each volunteer to retain his independent civil position as Mr. So-and-So, except when actually in the ranks. Make no one an officer unless he is respected by the men. Each volunteer should receive a certificate detailing his various abilities, and stating his rank as a volunteer, &c.—Yours, &c.,

SAILOR.

THE two officers who have succumbed to cholera at Ranikhet, are Surgeon-Major Rennie and Lieutenant Glynn, of the Rifle Brigade. General Sir R. C. Low, commanding the district, left Bareilly for Ranikhet on Friday evening. The cholera at Katgodam and Haldwani is said to be rapidly abating, but there is some uneasiness at Naini Tal on account of one or two cases of a suspicious nature there.

CRICKET.

LORD REAY C. C. *VS.* ILBERT C. C.

A CRICKET MATCH was played between the Lord Reay C. C. and the Ilbert C. C. on Sunday last, on the Esplanade, and terminated in a win for the former by 12 runs according to the result of the first innings. The following are the full scores:—

LORD REAY C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M Colabawalla b Doctor ...	21	run out	8
Tapia (jr) b Doctor.....	4	c and b Talyarkhan.	3
K Gazdar b Doctor.....	3	b Talyarkan	2
Dhondy b Doctor.....	1	b Talyarkhan	5
Sinday b Doctor	0	c and b Talyarkhan.	0
P Harda b Doctor.....	9	b Taliarkhan	11
B Lala b Doctor	0	b Talarkhan	0
M Unwalla c and b Doctor	8	c and b Talyarkhan.	2
M Sethna c and b Talyarkhan	1	c and b Taliarkhan.	13
Bisny c and b Talyarkhan.	0	absent	
J Jimy b Taliarkhan	1	not out	1
L Mody not out	2	run out	0
Extras	6	Extras.....	20
Total.....	55	Total ...	64

ILBERT C. C.

K A Bala b Tapia.....	2	c and b Sethna.....	3
Screwwalla c and b Sethna	3	b Tapia	3
Talyarkhan b Tapia	0	run out	2
Doctor l-b-w Tapia.....	0	not out	2
A Merchant c and b Tapia.	3	b Sethna	10
M Mulla b Sethna	1	not out	0
N Gazdar b Tapia	1	To bat.	
J Watchagandy c and b Sethna	2		
Gundavia b Tapia	8		
K Watchagandy b Sethna.	3		
J Moos not out.....	0		
Major run out	0		
Extras	2		
Total ...	43	Total...	19

A DISPUTED POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in your to-day's issue the account of the cricket match played on Sunday last between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Grant Medical College, I notice that a novel point has been raised as to the result of the one-day match. The Parsee Gymkhana in their 1st innings made 45 runs against 66 of the Grant Medical College, whilst in the 2nd innings the scores were respectively, 69 and 48, thus giving a total on each side of 114 runs. The Parsee Gymkhana, however, in their 2nd innings secured the 69 runs for 8 wickets, when time was called. On this account the Parsee Gymkhana maintain that the match had resulted in a tie as they had a right to close their innings at any time, and that, therefore, they could be said to have closed it at that stage. The College, on the other hand, claim to have won the game, on the 1st innings, by 21 runs, on the ground that the match being a one-day match, the result should be decided by the 1st innings. With regard to the dispute which has arisen I give the following extract of a pamphlet, entitled *Cricket*, published in London, dated the 10th July, 1890, from which it will be seen that a similar case arose recently in England. The decision of the question now raised in Bombay should, therefore, I think be based upon that given by the Secretary of the M. C. C., in which case the Grant Medical College would be considered to have been the victors:—Yours, &c.,

CRICKETER.

"The following novel point, which arose in a one-day match, played in the Priory Park, at Chichester, on Thursday last, between the Greyfriars (a Chicester Club) and the Hunston Club, will, no doubt, interest cricket readers:—The Greyfriars, who went in first, scored 82, and in their second innings 31, making a total of 113. Hunston scored 69 and 44 for eight wickets, so that their aggregate, when time was called, was also 113. The Greyfriars claimed to have won the match, on the ground that it had not been played out, and, therefore, must, under the law relating to one-day matches, be decided on the first innings. Hunston, on the other hand, argued that having made the match a tie, and having two wickets in hand, it must be drawn in their favour. The question was submitted to Mr. Perkins, the Secretary of the M.C.C., who answered as follows:—"I am reluctantly compelled to decide that Greyfriars won the match on the first innings, but such a thing was never intended, and the law must be altered."

RECEPTION OF A CONGRESS DELEGATE.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association was held last evening in the room of the Association, to accord a welcome to Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, one of the Congress delegates, who returned from England last Sunday. The Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, chairman of the Council, presided. Amongst those present were Mr. Gowasjee Cursetjee Jamasjee, Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mooljee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. D. S. Garud, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Bhatvadekar, Dr. A. D. Mody, Messrs. Vrijbukhandas Atmaram, Daji, Abaji Khare, Veerchand Dipchund, Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas, Vishnu K. Bhatvadekar, Rustam K. R. Cama, M. M. Moonshi, Narandas Purshotumdas, Furdonji M. Banaji, Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Jijibhoy P. Mistri, N. G. Chandarvarkar, D. E. Watcha, Ratiram D. Dave, S. K. Khambata, Shivaji Dharmaji, and many others.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, on behalf of the Association, gave a cordial welcome to Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, and introduced the delegate in a neat and appropriate speech. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mudholkar for the spirit of self-sacrifice, which he showed and the service which he rendered during his visit to England by advocating the political cause of the country with great ability and zeal. Mr. Mudholkar addressed the meeting at some length, and gave an account of the good work done by the delegates. He was sanguine enough to hope that the day was not distant when the principal demands of the Congress will be acceded to. But persistent strenuous work from year to year was absolutely essential for the achievement of the national programme which, Mr. Mudholkar observed, was considered by all reasonable men in England as extremely modest. After dwelling at some length on the importance of social reform the speaker concluded his address. Dr. Bhalchandra thanked the delegate for his able and interesting address and also the chairman for presiding on the occasion. We may add that it was originally intended to give Mr. Mudholkar, a public reception, but the idea was abandoned, as the Poona friends of the Congress were organizing a meeting in his honour. Mr. Mudholkar leaves for Poona to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following directors' report has been submitted, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June 1890, to the shareholders:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you this their seventh report. From the accounts herewith annexed it will be seen that the past year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 39,283-15-11, which with Rs, 8,311-6-9, the balance brought forward from last year, comes to Rs. 47,595-6-8. Your Mill stopped working on the 15th December last to allow of the erection of the new additional pair of engines, and the stoppage continued till the 25th January last, on which date, both the old and new engines were successfully started. Although your Mill recommenced work on that day, it was about the last week in March, that it was in full working order. It had also to be stopped for eight days in the month during the past three months of the year in carrying out the arrangement, made by the Millowners' Association, for working short time. Thus your Mill could not earn anything for about three months in the year, while the interest on loans, and such other current charges and expenses had to be incurred, and this has reduced the profits of the year. Taking into consideration the above facts, together with the high prices, that were ruling and had to be paid, for raw materials, during the greater part of the year, your directors trust, that the above result will be considered satisfactory. Your directors have, out of the profits, paid the sixth (ad interim) dividend of Rs. 20 per share, on the old shares, for the half year ended 31st December last, which has taken up Rs. 12,000, and they propose to appropriate the balance as follows:—

Depreciation fund, being at 5 per cent. on the cost of old buildings and machinery, Rs. 21,407-7-1; seventh dividend on the old shares at Rs. 20 per share for the half year from January to June 1890 (exclusive of income tax) being at the rate and making a total dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, on the old shares, Rs. 12,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,187-15-7; total Rs. 35,595-6-8. The third and fourth calls, amounting together to Rs. 300 per share of the increased capital, were called up and paid duriug the year as shown in the accounts. Your directors have deemed it advisable to acquire 1,000 square yards of land adjoining the Mills. The stock on hand, mentioned in the accounts, has been checked and verified, as usual, by your auditor. Your Mill buildings, machinery, and contents, are insured for Rs. 8,15,000, and cotton and other raw materials are insured separately to the full amount.

SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case in which P. M. Mody, transacting business under the title of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co., Fort, Bombay, is charged at the instance of Mr. Symington, the secretary to the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that firm in respect to an insurance policy for Rs. 40,000 on certain property, which was alleged to have been destroyed by the accused, in the Apollo Street fire, in November last, was resumed for hearing.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Symington, the complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, said: I was very anxious to get the claim settled as soon as possible. When I instructed Messrs. Lidbetter and Young to investigate the claim, I informed them of that fact. I really can't say whether the examination of the books by Messrs. Lidbetter and Young was completed before the month of December. But by referring to my reports it must have been completed by the 9th of December last.

Mr. Craigie: And after the inspection had been completed, an investigation was entered into as to the amount for which the claim should be settled?—I don't think I can answer that question in the affirmative.

Mr. Craigie: If you can't answer it in the affirmative, answer it in the negative?—A claim was made for salvage, which I did not wish to allow. In Mr. Young's letter to me he informed me that an abatement of Rs. 1,500 had been made, and that must have referred to some arrangement that had been made with the accused.

Mr. Craigie: Do you not know that Messrs. Lidbetter and Young had a long interview with the accused on the 9th of December regarding the claim?—I do not know that. There was an interview on the 9th of December. There were several interviews between them. I was sent for to go to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young's office when the accused was present; but I cannot say that it was the 9th of December. The amount to be paid was finally settled on the 9th. I am under the impression that the letter, dated the 9th of December, was sent to me by Mr. Young. But I cannot recollect whether I returned this letter or not.

Mr. Craigie: Now, you see in that letter, signed by Mr. Mody and headed Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, that the accused agreed to accept the sum of Rs. 41,500. Did you agree to pay that sum?—No. I informed Messrs. Lidbetter and Young that I would not pay that amount. I think I informed them verbally. In all probability I informed them on the same day. This letter contains the terms of a final settlement as agreed to by me and the accused. I have no doubt that I made verbal communication to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young on the 9th of December on seeing this letter. I do recollect now that I was present at a long interview on the 9th of December with Mr. Young and the accused about the settlement. Previous to that meeting Messrs. Lidbetter and Young had informed me that the accused relied principally, on his memory for what his shop contained at the time of the fire. They also told me there was considerable difficulty in investigating the claim. And for the purpose of assisting them to investigate the claim, they requested that the whole of the accused's books might be deposited at their offices. The books were eventually deposited at their offices and a strict investigation was conducted.

Mr. Craigie: Were you not satisfied in your own mind that a careful investigation was proceeding by Messrs. Lidbetter and Young?—

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE BANK OF BENGAL.

GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEPPALL *vs.* THE BANK OF BENGAL.

His lordship delivered judgment in this suit, as already mentioned, on Saturday last. The plaintiff claimed that he may be declared entitled, in place of the defendants, to the benefit of the securities given by certain indentures, dated 5th September, 1889, for payment of a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 and interest; that the defendants may be ordered to realise and transfer the securities to the plaintiff; and that in the event of their realisation, the plaintiff may be declared entitled to five-elevenths of the proceeds thereof, or that his share may be ascertained and ordered to be paid to him. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

The following are extracts from his Lordship's judgment:—The material facts in this case are these. In the month of August, 1889, the Bank of Bengal held a large number of bills upon which Khimjee Jairam, carrying on business in the name of Jairam Sewjee, was primarily liable. Mr. Slater, the agent of the Bank in Bombay, pressed Khimjee Jairam for security or payment. On the 29th of August, Khimjee Jairam entered into an agreement with the Bank under which he in effect undertook to clear his account with the Bank by the 5th September following, or in default to execute legal mortgages to the Bank of certain immoveable properties in Bombay, the title-deeds of which he deposited with the Bank at the time of entering into the agreement. The liability of Khimjee Jairam to the Bank at this time amounted to Rs. 3,15,000. Mr. Slater had these immoveable properties valued by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, and these gentlemen estimated their aggregate value at Rs. 164,000 and sent in their valuation on the 4th September, 1889, and subsequently made a detailed report, which the Bank received on the 17th September. These properties included a property at Vithalwady, to which Khimjee Jairam could not make title, and the value of which was Rs. 30,000. Khimjee Jairam did not clear his account with the Bank by the 5th September, and on that day executed, in favour of the Bank, two mortgages. These mortgages are in similar terms, and, after reciting that Khimjee Jairam, as the drawer, acceptor, or endorser of certain bills of exchange and hoondees held by the Bank, and also in current account, had become largely indebted to the Bank in respect of the same, and had agreed to give such security in respect of his indebtedness as is thereafter expressed, contained in a covenant on the part of Khimjee Jairam to pay to the Bank all sums of money, then due or thereafter to become due by him, to the Bank in respect of the said bills and hoondees and current account (including interest, commission, and other customary charges), with interest in the meantime at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. The mortgages then, after conveying to the Bank all the properties mentioned in the previous agreement, except the Vithalwady property to be held, subject to the provision for redemption thereinafter contained, provided that, if the amount owing in respect of the said bills, hoondees, and current account, with interest thereon, should be duly paid within fourteen days after demand, then the premises should be reconveyed to Khimjee Jairam; and also contained a proviso of sale exercisable immediately after demand and non-payment. It will, therefore, be seen that the mortgages were a security held by the Bank for the whole debt then actually due by Jairam Sewji, or to become due from him in respect of the bills and hoondees, upon which he was then liable to the Bank. They were in part a security for past advances, though some of such past advances had not actually become due. These mortgages were obtained by the Bank from Khimjee Jairam, because his credit had ceased to be good, and because the Bank had reason to suspect that a large proportion of the bills which they held from him, had the name of Ebjee Sewjee forged upon them, or were collaterally secured by writings of guarantee which bore Ebjee Sewjee's forged signature. The mortgages, though drawn to cover the total liability of Jairam Sewjee to the Bank, were stamped to secure the amount of Rs. 1,35,000, only, as that was estimated to be the value of the mortgaged premises. The Bank reclaimed the title-deeds of the Vithalwady property also, and that they considered, secured them to the extent of Rs. 15,00[illegible]. The mortgages they held, both legal [illegible] thus were estimated to [illegible]tent of Rs. 1,50,000. On [illegible] of these bills, under which [illegible] was liable to the Bank for Rs. 50,000, fell due. Mr. Slater then sent for the moonim of Ebjee Sewjee and from him ascertained that the signature of Ebjee Sewjee had been forged on bills of Khimjee Jairam held by the Bank, or letters of guarantee securing their payment, to the extent of Rs. 2,75,000. The signature of Ebjee Sewjee, securing payment of a bill or bills to the amount of Rs. 25,000, was admitted to be genuine, and three bills bore genuine names of solvent shroffs. On the 9th September, the Bank was, or considered itself, secured, in respect of the above sum of Rs. 3,15,000, for which Khimjee Jairam was liable to it, to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000, plus Rs. 25,000, plus Rs. 15,000, or in all Rs. 1,90,000, while it was, or considered itself, unsecured to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000. Under these circumstances, the Bank refused to renew the bills of Khimjee Jairam for Rs. 50,000 falling due on the 9th September, and laid a criminal information against his moonim for forgery of the name of Ebjee Sewjee. In this emergency, Khimjee Jairam applied to the plaintiff, a wealthy young man, to help him. He told the plaintiff that bills for Rs. 50,000 had fallen due, and that he was in great distress. The plaintiff asked Khimjee how much he wanted from him, and was informed that the Bank alleged that Rs. 1,25,000 of Khimjee's bills bore the forged endorsement of Ebjee Sewjee, that that sum was required, and that if the plaintiff stood guarantee for that amount, the Bank would renew the bills. The plaintiff agreed to stand guarantee to the Bank for that amount. He was not told by Khimjee of the mortgages which the latter had given to the Bank. I take this account from the plaintiff's evidence. I see no ground upon which I ought to discredit it. On the next day, the plaintiff and Khimjee Jairam attended at the Bank with Soorbhai, the plaintiff's manager, and Ruttonjee, a clerk of Khimjee Jairam. There are five witnesses who give an account of this interview, who all differ more or less in their recollection of it. I adopt, with one modification, Mr. Slater's account as being the most reliable. There is, however, no reason to suppose that all the witnesses are not speaking truly to the best of their recollection. Even of a recent interview the most truthful witnesses often give widely different accounts. The one I am considering took place on the 9th September last, and some of the incidents of it may well have faded from the memories of those who were present. Mr. Slater gave me the impression of a man of a retentive memory and of an accurate mode of thinking, capable of distinguishing between what he really remembers and what may have suggested itself to his mind from subsequent occurrences. His general account of what took place I accept as accurate. (Transcribes Mr. Slater's evidence as containing substantially a correct account of the interview.) I cannot bring myself to hold that, at this interview, it was brought home to the mind of the plaintiff that the bills which he guaranteed were also covered by the mortgage, and that he, knowing that fact, agreed to waive or relinquish the benefit, if any, which that conferred on him. I rather infer that he was led to believe that he had nothing to do with the debt covered by the mortgages. After this interview, the plaintiff paid the bill for Rs. 50,000 which he had endorsed, and endorsed the renewals of the bills for Rs. 75,000 mentioned in the guarantee-paper which he signed, and subsequently paid them all at maturity. To secure repayment of these sums and of a further sum of Rs. 10,000 to the plaintiff, Khimjee Jairam, on the 2nd December 1889, executed a mortgage of certain properties in Bombay and at Zanzibar in favour of the plaintiff. Some of these properties had been previously mortgaged to Khimjee Jairam. Under these circumstances, the question arises whether the plaintiff is entitled to share in the proceeds of the properties mortgaged to the Bank, before the Bank has been paid the amounts due to the Bank from Khimjee Jairam, and still unpaid. (States the nature of the claim and the prayer of the plaint.) Stated in the abstract, the question is whether a surety who has guaranteed an *aliquot* and defined portion of a past due debt secured by a mortgage, is, on payment by him of the portion of the debt which he has guaranteed, entitled to share in such mortgage in proportion to the amount of the debt which he has guaranteed and paid before the mortgagee has been paid the full amount of his mortgage debt? The surety's claim to be placed in this position is based upon section 141 of the Contract Act:—"A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not." It has been argued by the Advocate General for the plaintiff that this section enlarges, or is different from, or removes some doubt which existed in the English law upon the same subject. This, I think, is not so. I find the rule laid down in the same terms in nearly all English text-books. The Contract Act, however, does not lay down when the surety is entitled to have the security made over to him, wholly or in part—whether it is when the debt of the creditor is paid off, or when the surety pays the amount of his guarantee. This is left undetermined, and I think that we must have recourse to the English authorities to solve the question. With one exception, which I shall hereafter refer to, there is no case which directly establishes the affirmative of the above proposition. The Advocate General, however, relies upon a class of cases which, he says, establishes the principle that, when a surety pays the portion of a debt for which he is liable under his guarantee, he is entitled to any sums which the principal creditor may recover as dividends from the estate in bankruptcy of the debtor, paid in respect of the portion of the debt which the surety has paid. They do, in my opinion, establish the principle for which they are cited by the Advocate General. Mr. Inverarity contends that they only establish this principle in cases in which the guarantee is given to cover a floating balance (and it is true that all these cases are cases in which the guarantee was given to cover such a balance to a limited amount); and that the Court so decided in Ellis vs. Emmanuel. That is not, I consider, the effect of the decision. The law deducible from that case is the law now laid down in section 149 of the Contract Act—"When a guaranteed debt has become due, the surety, upon payment of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor," *inter alia*, to recover or receive the dividends in insolvency payable or paid in respect of the part of the debt which he has mortgaged to the creditor. (Refers to English cases.) I have not been referred to, nor have I been able to find, any case in the authorised reports on which the proposition put forward on behalf of the plaintiff, has ever been suggested. It seems to me to be a strange, doctrine that a creditor not fully secured by a mortgage, who obtains the benefit of a surety for part of his mortgage debt, in order to further secure himself, by that very act is deprived of portion of the security, the inadequacy of which was the reason for demanding the surety, or that a person advancing, say Rs. 10,000 on a mortgage which is valued at Rs 5,000, and has Rs. 5,000 of his advance guaranteed by a surety, is only in reality secured to the extent of Rs 7,500 by reason of the surety's right to claim the benefit of half the security on paying his half of the debt. To hold so, would, I think, defeat the intention of the parties to such a transaction. A principle of equity is seldom adopted which has that effect. If such were the result of section 141 of the Contract Act, I should expect to find the wording of section 140 repeated in section 141. The striking difference in the language of the two sections is a strong argument against the plaintiff's contention. That contention must, therefore, for the reasons I have given, fail. The only decree to which the plaintiff is entitled in this suit is a decree that he, in common with Ebjee Sewjee and the shroffs who paid the bills for Rs. 15,000, can share proportionately in any surplus which may remain out of the proceeds of the mortgaged premises, after the defendants' claim under the mortgages has been satisfied.

Counsel elected to have the suit dismissed; and it was dismissed with costs, with liberty to the plaintiff to apply, before the decree is finally drawn up, for an order that the securities be realised. In such case, defendants to be at liberty to contend that the direction be struck out of the decree.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yorkshire s—108 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—9 casks chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 14 cwts bristles, N V Curranzee and Co; 16 cwts bristless and 1 bale hairs, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 cwts gum, Narpal Mowjee; 6 cwts coir-yarn and 12 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co; 66 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 6 bales skin, C Rajabally; 7 bales skin, P H Abdool Kader; 10 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 bales skin, Owen and Okell; 13 bales skin, E Ganjee and Co; 20 bales twist, G Jooma and Co; 2 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 20 bales skin, P Damjee; 7 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 23 bales skin, S Mooloobhoy and Co.

Peninsular s—2,000 cwts massoor, A Blaseheck and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—2 pots rosa oil, H E H Allana; 120 cwts olibanum, F S Punnett; 1 case tiger skins, N V Curranee and Co; 63 cwts cutchra, E Abdool.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—227 bales cotton and 500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Asia s—103 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

Umballa s—102 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—220 bales twist, P F Talati; 101 bales twist, D P Marker; 60 bales cotton, T M Chunai; 300 bales cotton and 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 375 cwts onion, The Onion Co; 50 bales twist, Lalljee Cutchura; 35 cwts jerdalloo, D Mowjee.

Bokhara s—120 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 16 cwts jerdalloo, A Joosub; 143 cwts ivory and 18½ cwts horns, C Ebram; 164 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—22 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 52 bales twist, Tata and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 35 bales twist, C Ebram.

VACCINATION AND LEPROSY.

A REPORT of a most distressing case of the inoculation of leprosy by means of vaccination in the family of a Wesleyan minister, residing at St. Kitts, British West Indies, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately been published. It may not be known, writes Mr. Tebb, that leprosy has been steadily increasing in the West Indies, and communications and official reports from Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Virgin Islands, British Guiana, and Hawaii show that this increase, in the opinion of competent medical observers, is due more or less to vaccination. Dr. R. Hall Bakewell, Vaccinator-General of Trinidad, and one of the Government witnesses to the Select Vaccination Committee of 1871, said: "The fact that leprosy may be inoculated I consider to be proved as much as any fact in medical science," and he testified that he had "seen several cases of leprosy in which it (vaccination) seemed to be the only explanation." Dr. C. F. Castor, the medical superintendent of the Leper Asylum, British Guiana, in his report for 1887 affirms that "there is every certainty of inoculation through vaccination." Successive presidents of the Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands have issued reports stating that vaccination has been one of the chief causes in introducing new centres of leprous contagion, and has been a prolific source of the propagation of this malady. As a consequence, arm-to-arm vaccination has been abandoned by order of the Government authorities. Not so, however, among our colonists in the West Indies, where this tainted and destructive virus is still extensively imposed under severe and crushing penalties. In the latest report published this year Governor Robinson says: "After fifteen years' residence in the West Indies I can fully corroborate Dr. Rake's statement that leprosy is on the increase, and I am not surprised at it." That this disease is disseminated by inoculation is admitted by the most eminent dermatologists and physicians of our day. The *Lancet* for June 28th, referring to the theory of contagion, says:—"But there are conditions and limits to contagion; probably it occurs only through inoculation."

THE POPE'S THREAT TO QUIT ROME.

A PAMPHLET is about to be published by Signor Toscanelli which will (the *Daily News* remarks) probably attract considerable attention in Italy. According to this brochure, there was really in 1889 a project for the Pope's departure from Rome. Of this project Toscanelli relates the following particulars: "His departure had been arranged with the French Ambassador at the Vatican, who contrived to leave in such a manner as not to excite suspicion, and then telegraphed to the Pope from Paris—'It is necessary to act promptly; all is ready.' The Italian Government, on being informed of this, had the Vatican strictly watched in order that it might know Pope's departure as soon as it took place. In consequence of this the clerical journals complained, and the Vatican demanded an explanation from Signor Crispi, who replied that the surveillance had been instituted in order that the Government might be made aware of the departure of the Pope; for as the immunity of the guarantee extended to the Pope's person and not to the Vatican, the latter would, in case of the Pope's flight, be immediately occupied and declared Italian territory—Italy thus showing Europe that the return of the Pope either with or without foreign bayonets, was not a thing to be feared. This reply calmed the turbulent spirit of the Pope, who renounced his intention of leaving for fear he might never be able to return." The pamphlet contains other piquant revelations.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE INQUIRY.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC was further examined on the 10th July, when the Chairman asked:—

What remedy do you suggest—sterling pensions, or a minimum rate of exchange?—I prefer to leave that to the Committee to judge, after hearing the evidence. I should prefer sterling pensions.

Now, as to the length of service.—I think the present thirty years' service for a superannuation pension is too long for a European, especially if he be under the unfavourable leave rules. As an officer of the financial department I can safely say that very few non-domiciled Europeans ever live to take their thirty years' superannuation pension.

You say that the thirty years is practically so long as to be prohibitory?—Not absolutely prohibitory, because, of course, people do survive; but, if a return is called for of those who join in Service and those who take the superannuation pension, I feel certain that it will be found that a very small fraction of those who join ever take the superannuation pension.

Now, as to the next point, that service before the age of twenty-two should count for pension. You are a concrete instance, I suppose, of that hardship. How much service did you render before you began to count for pension?—I had some eight years' full service, of which four and a half do not count for pension.

Do you suggest any inferior limit at which service should begin to count for pension?—I certainly think that service, say, after eighteen (or when a men's service is likely to be efficient) should count for pension. If you take my case, my service was practically of the same nature before I was twenty-two as it was for some time after. I joined a separate department, and I was also in charge of the Currency Office at Allahabad long before the age of twenty-two, where I had joint charge of many lacs of rupees. Also before the age of twenty-two I was for a short period private secretary to Sir Richard Temple. Another point is that certain other officers do count service before the age of twenty-two. The fact that thirty years' service is too long for non-domiciled Europeans has already been recognised by Government in the case of certain officers, and in a despatch by the Government of India, dated Oct. 4, 1870, they point out that it is impolitic to make "an invidious distinction between officers doing perhaps the same duty, and at any rate receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes."

Mr. Barnes (examined by the chairman) said he belonged to the same Financial Department as the last witness, but was not in it now, as he held the appointment of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. He was nineteen when he was appointed to the Financial Department. He obtained that appointment by competition. He was the son of an old Bengal civilian and his family had been in India for many generations. He was educated at Winchester, and went out to India under promise of an appointment on the Assam Commission, but when he got out he found he was debarred by a recent rule of the Secretary of State, who decided that no uncovenanted men should be appointed on any commission. He then applied for a nomination in the Financial Department and obtained it. With regard to the service under twenty-two not counting, his impression was the rule was fixed upon the ground that the natives would be enabled to retire at too early an age on the ground that the Secretary of State considered that instances of the appointment of Europeans in India before twenty-two was exceptional. The fact is that Europeans are appointed in India prior to the age of twenty-two. He did not think it had been altogether brought out in what way they suffered from the leave rules—after ten years' service, one year; after eighteen years' service two years. After ten years' service he was entitled to a year, but if he only took six months he lost the other six months. He had to serve another eight years, and at the end of that time he got not eighteen months but only a year. He thought it was a hardship that a European should be made to reside thirty years and serve some years longer than a native because having a European constitution he cannot dispense with furlough.

Mr. G. M. Drury, Superintendent of State Railways (examined by the chairman), said he was appointed by nomination without any competitive examination. He was now thirty-six years of age. He was resident in India at the time of his appointment and had been in the service of the East Indian Railway for thirteen years, and was induced to leave and join the Government. He did not join under any covenant. He had previously been offered the appointment by the Consulting Engineer, Col. Taylor, which he declined. He was told the appointment was again going and he had better apply for it, and he did so and obtained it. His own particular grievance was that, after joining the Government railway, having previously earned leave on the Indian railway, he found he had to serve another ten years to earn leave. He did not mean to say that the inducements held out to him were not fulfilled, but he was under the impression when he joined that he came under the Civil Pension rule, and he was led to the conclusion by the fact that the appointment was one which required to be confirmed by the Secretary of State, and he was under the impression that brought him under the same rules as an appointment by the Secretary of State. With regard to the loss by exchange in his own case and that of those officers who had left the guaranteed lines, the hardship was great because they left a service where the payments were made at the fixed rate of 1s. 10d. There was one other point showing how necessary it was that some rate should be fixed between the Government and its servants. He was now receiving his pay at the rate of 1s. 5d., or the market rate, whilst the official rate was 1s. 6¼d., so that the Government were now making a profit out of his being at home. They were paying less than the value of the money he was receiving. He had something to say upon the subject of length of service. He thought the Committee would admit that railway service was very trying to men's health, even in England; it was more so in India. On an English railway the traffic manager had a trained staff of Europeans on whom he could depend to relieve him to a very great extent of very much responsibility that is thrown on him in India. Many of the staffs of officers were composed entirely of natives, on whom very little reliance could be placed; they could only act by rule, and you could not place dependence upon them in the way of exercising discretion. They had to work very long lengths of single lines of rail, which increased the risk and responsibility which fell upon the traffic superintendent. All the telegrams were brought to him personally, and telegrams requiring orders were being sent to him all day long, and frequently at night. On some nights he might not receive a single message, but on other nights he had simply had to stay up all night receiving messages. In the case of an accident he would be up all night. The work was most exhausting and anxious. The leave rule of the East Indian Railway, which was always fairly liberal, had been made more liberal on this account. The rule was to take one year after seven years service; now you are allowed to take one hot season out of the country—that is, six months—every three years. The Railway Department was certainly a branch in which length of service should count for pension. In his own particular case it seemed very hard that his thirteen years of service did not count for leave. He did not put that forward as a grievance. He knew what he was doing when he entered the service. But subsequently when the Government took over the Bengal Railway they allowed those servants who were taken over in a body to count their service towards leave. In the Railway Department Europeans and Asiatics were under exactly the same pension rules.

Mr. O'Donnell (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India on April 18, 1849. It would perhaps facilitate his statement if he said at once that he went to India as a private soldier in the East India Company's service. As a soldier he served four or five years. He went to a college and passed through an engineering course of training, and was then selected by Dr. Chancey, the head of the Telegraph Department, to assist him in the first starting and organisation of telegraphs in India, and was appointed to a fairly high office in the department, and when in that was called upon by the Indian Government to purchase his discharge from the army, as he was in a position a non-commissioned officer could not hold, and the question was placed before the Commander-in-Chief. He, however, left the army to go into the Civil Service, and in consequence of that it became a question of pension. He was then under the old rules of 1831 and that satisfied him at the time.

The chairman: I may take it that in 1849 you had completed your technical training and then entered the Civil Service of the Government?

The witness: That was so. The appointment was given him partly as the result of his college examination and partly of the tests of Dr. Chancey as to his technical abilities. If he might be permitted, he wished particularly to traverse the statements which had been made rather largely that Europeans appointed in India are on a par in any way with natives, and are not entitled to the same position as Europeans appointed by the Secretary of State. He did not take up this point with reference to the case before the committee, but, in consequence of what was stated by the chairman himself at the last meeting, that it would be as well to show that officers appointed in India were on a par. He was afraid that in illustrating this it would be necessary to be a little egotistical. He would run through a rapid statement of his services, which he thought would satisfy the committee that no native would have been competent. He joined the Telegraph Department on Sep. 22, 1854. In 1855 Dr. Chancey conveyed to him the thanks of the Government of India for his promptness and energy in completing the telegraphs to Peshawur. At the close of Lord Dalhousie's administration he delayed his return in order that he might be able to add, at the last clause of his report, in order that he had extended the last result of European civilisation to the extremities of the British Empire. General Outram brought to the notice of the Government the way in which the laying of the field line was managed by him (witness) in Oude. He was afterwards appointed Deputy Superintendent in Bengal, and on the departure of Dr. Chauncey to England, he officially presented his services to the Government in the highest possible terms. Colonel Patrick Stewart reported his services to the Government during the mutiny. At Benares he had charge of the Telegraph Department, and effected a successful expedition through the most disaffected districts to repair and re-open the telegraph lines in the North-West Province, by which, consequently, telegraph communication was restored, and he received the cordial thanks of Lord Canning for what he had accomplished. Subsequently, his services were brought to the notice of Mr. Stanley, and acknowledged in 1888. After the suppression of the Mutiny, in which he was under fire many times, he served nine years in British Burma, equally successfully and to the satisfaction of the Government, and on the re-organisation of the department was appointed at a salary of 1,200 rupees a month. His service ended on August 1, 1877, when he attained fifty-five. This was scarcely a record of services to be classed with those of Asiatics as not entitled to the most favoured class of the Uncovenanted Service of India. This was his evidence with regard to the first point—that Europeans appointed in India were not necessarily, nor indeed in a great many instances, holding appointments which might have been held by Asiatics. He maintained that no Asiatic had gone through a service like that. As to his title to be dealt with for pension, he was now under pension of course. He was one of those who signed the memorial to Lord Cross on Oct. 31, 1888, and to this memorial the answer which was written from the India Office bore the signature of the chairman. He could say that he was never asked if he would prefer to be placed under any other set of rules in India than those he was placed under at the time he entered the service. He had only two brief periods of leave out of India. Those were of twenty months in March, 1869, and twelve months from September, 1876. He was not at all aware that the conditions of sick leave under the old rules and under the codes differed; if they did he was not informed of the fact and did not know it now. He had also had eight months' privilege leave during all his service. This constituted his entire leave. After 1869, when he was survey superintendent, drawing a high salary, he considered that his prospects were that he would be entitled to half his average salary for his last five years of service, which he was now told his acceptance of such a subsequent regulation had deprived him of. Would any member of the committee have given up such a prospect as that? If such really happened it was sheer ignorance on his part, against which he submitted that he ought to be protected. That was his comment on this memorial, and the answer of the India Office.

By Mr. Buchanan: The difference between what he was now drawing and what he considered himself entitled to get was the difference between 5,000 rupees at the rate at which he was now drawing, £354 3s. 4d., and £900. He considered he was entitled under the rules of 1831 to have his pension paid in pounds sterling. His average salary during the eleven years preceding his discharge was 1,500 rupees a month, therefore 9,000 rupees would be the half.

By Mr. Bristowe: He could hardly remember the date of his leaving the army and joining the Civil Service, and that hardly entered into this question, because the Indian Government sanctioned that his service on the Public Works should be considered Civil Service. He entered the Public Works on April 2, 1849.

By Mr. McNeill: He absolutely traversed the assumption that technical officers of the Uncovenanted Service had taken up appointments which might have been taken up by natives of the country. First of all, such a catalogue as he had had the honour of mentioning to the committee was one which no native was competent to have gone through; and in the next place the technical education necessary for such departments as Telegraphs, the Geological Survey and Public Works, and others, must primarily come from England. He was one of those who had assisted in laying the foundations. It was possible that natives might drop in hereafter more and more, but at present there were no native officers occupying a superior position in the Telegraph Department.

By Mr. Barbour: He was thirty-one years in active service. When he was fifty-five, the Government dispensed with his service on account of age. But for this superannuation rule he should very likely have remained in India longer. Would the committee permit him to make one further remark in answer to something he heard dropped. The question was put, Does residence in India affect health? The insurance tables of the insurance companies were an answer to that question. They say the average of life in India is probably about a third less than in England. At any rate, his own insurance premium had dropped from some £61 a year to £41 now.

Mr. Barbour; You suggest another factor question. There are two factors—climate on the one hand and habit on the other.

The witness: However, I do not think you can say that the habits of educated men in India are necessarily prejudicial to health. (By the chairman): He did not think it was the fact that before 1849 no uncovenanted servant drew his pension in England. Their contention was that a great number of uncovenanted servants did draw their pensions in England and in pounds sterling. He believed at that time pensions were drawn in Calcutta and remitted to England because it was advantageous to do so. He remembered distinctly that when he was making family remittances in the early part of his service he was benefitted rather than otherwise by the exchange.

The chairman: Are you aware that under the 1831 rules you were not truly entitled to any pension at all except under medical certificate?

The witness said he had that. His last leave time was under a medical certificate for twelve months, before the expiration of that the Government wrote him a letter stating that as his fifty-five years had expired he need not return to India. If that rule of retiring at fifty-five had not been passed he might have been there to this day. He was not asked to accept that rule, still he was made amendable to it.

Mr. Rowe (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India on June 15, 1870, by appointment in India. The Government of India gave him the appointment which was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State. He was still in the Service. His first appointment was as Professor of English Language and Literature in a State College at a salary of 500 rupees a month. He was now Professor of English Language and Literature in a presidency college at 1,000 rupees a month, but had received more for extra services. The position could not have been filled by a native of India. One native of very rare acquirements had subsequently been appointed to a similar position, but he was a native Christian educated in England. Prior to his accepting service under the Government he (the witness) had been a Professor of Classics at the La Martiniere College, and had been a year and a-half in India. He was educated in England at the Uppingham School and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He had no written covenant with the Government of India on entering the service. He was told that he entered on the rules then in force as to pay and pension, and understood that his pension would be at the rate of ten rupees per pound sterling. He was told that he would get £500, and verified it by reference to the rules. He had seen an advertisement for candidates at Cambridge, in which the pay and pension were mentioned only in sterling. He gave up better pay and prospects in order to enter the Government service. Mention was made to him by the Director of Public Instruction when he was recommended to apply for the professorship that he would be entitled to a pension of £500. No mention was made of the rules at all. He gave up a position of greater emolument and almost equal prospects, tempted by the £500 pension. In his old position he would have got £250 after twenty years of service—much shorter service and much larger immediate pay. He did not say that in his position he required as much furlough as the covenanted civilian. His claim was that he ought to be paid £500 pension sterling. He did not claim the pension now; he was here on leave.

By Mr. Barbour: He did not take the trouble to look closely into the 1862 rules when he joined. Various things conspired to make him think the pension would be paid in sterling; amongst other things, the advertisment he had seen in the *Cambridge News*, in which the pay and pension were stated only in sterling, eighteen months before he joined the service.

Mr. Hutchins (examined by the chairman) said he was Assistant Superintendent in the first grade of the Telegraph Department. He joined on November 20, 1871, and was one of the last of the nominated men appointed by the Secretary of State in England. He wished to give evidence only on one point. He was one of the last batch of men appointed under the nomination system, and they were led to go through the technical training by the issue of a printed prospectus which led them to believe that the conditions on which they joined were precisely similar to all the nomination men appointed before them, and he asked the Committee to call upon the India Office to produce that prospectus, which would be issued in 1870 probably. To the best of his remembrance that prospectus named the salary in rupees, and contained a footnote which stated that the £ sterling would be about equal to 10 rupees, which he understood to mean the other way also, viz., that 10 rupees meant a pound sterling. They went through their examination, and received a letter from the India Office sending the covenant to sign. They signed it, but before it was sent in they received a further letter from the India Office asking that it might be returned on account of a "clerical error." They did not take legal advice about it, but returned it, and another one was sent, which was apparently identical, and they signed it. They had since discovered that the clerical error which required to be corrected was no less an alteration than the cutting out the clause that payment should be at the rate of 2s. a rupee, and inserting a clause that payment should be at the current rate of exchange. He was asked to give evidence upon this point to enable the committee to understand the circumstances under which the change was made in the covenant, and to judge whether it was made in a straightforward way. The result was that all the nomination men previously appointed drew two shillings, and that six men who got their nominations, and were appointed in the same way, got their furlough at the current rate of exchange. This was the first covenant in which the clause about exchange was inserted.

By Mr. Bristowe: Altogether there were seventy-eight men appointed under the same rules as himself. Some of them were under training the same year, but in a more advance state. He thought it was in 1868 that the first lot were appointed.

By the chairman: He had not kept a copy of the letter because it simply was a brief note asking to have this covenant returned because of a clerical error. He was quite sure of the words "clerical error." It was an official letter signed by a solicitor at the India Office as solicitor. The covenant was a printed form of covenant, and he was quite certain the covenant sent back to him and signed differed from the first in no respect whatever except the alteration of this clause about exchange. He knew that, because he had compared his covenant with the covenants of the men appointed in the year preceding, and found the only difference was that clause. He first found this out about eight years ago. The result in his own case was that he had been eighteen years in the service and had not been able to take a single day of furlough because of the low rate of exchange at which he should have to take furlough pay. He was now on privilege leave and was returning to India on Friday, but could stay longer if required by the committee.

This witness was invited by the chairman (Sir John Gorst) to call upon him at the India Office before leaving.

Mr. Dalziel (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service in February, 1871. He entered by nomination of the Bombay Government in the Department of Inland Revenue, and was now assistant superintendent in the Department. He had heard the evidence of Mr. Jenkins, and had read the case, and would like to add to them an explanation of the constitution of the civil administration, because a great deal hangs on that, and unless that constitution were grasped by the committee, much that was important, in the action of the Secretary of State especially, might not be understood. There were twenty-there Departments of the Civil Administration, and no more, twenty of which were entirely officered by members of the Uncovenanted Service, and one by covenanted and uncovenanted. The two departments officered by the covenanted were the judiciary and the district magistracy and land revenue, and 90 per cent. of the staff of covenanted servants were absorbed by those two departments. One of the main causes of the present grievances, and the main cause of their not being admitted up to the present, lay in the fact that the uncovenanted servants were not represented in any department yet, and the head offices of these departments were monopolised by the 900 covenanted servants.

The chairman: This rather bears upon a subject not before the committee. The reference to the committee is to inquire into the grievances of the Civil Service relative to the change in value of money. This seems to me rather beyond the scope of the inquiry.

The witness said that he referred to this only because it was referred to in the correspondence which took place between the Governor-General and the India Office, which he should produce. The uncovenanted officers virtually controlled a Civil Service representing 500,000 men. The Land Revenue and Survey Department, to which he belonged, was constituted for purposes for which he wished to show the importance of the duties.

The chairman: None of the committee will question the importance of the duties. We are taking evidence on the grievances, and not on the importance, of the duties of your department.

The witness said he imagined there might be some connection between their salary and pensions and so on, and the work done by them.

The chairman said the committee would assume the worth and importance. What were the particular grievances?

The witness said the particular grievances were briefly that the existing rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, of which his department was a portion, were framed for Asiatics and not for Europeans. They might be shortly stated as follows—With regard to payment, service, furlough, sick leave, pension and medical certificate; as regarded length of service that it did not date from the date of their commission but from the age of twenty-two; in regard to furlough that no furlough counts for pension and that two years in thirty years' service was not sufficient; that there was no uniformity in the rules, there being a difference between the departments as well as between members of the same department; that the furlough pay was at the market rates, and that no sick leave counts for pension; that thirty years' exclusive of leave was too long a period to serve in order to obtain a pension that was paid in rupees and while described as "half the average salary" was limited to 5,000 rupees and by exchange at 1s. 4d. to about £315. The rules were exactly the same as for the native class as for the European officer. The extension of the favourable rules which had been granted after a long controversy to a portion of the uncovenanted service only was an incongruity which could not be described except as an organic evil in a system of good government. Lastly, where distinctions ought to exist between native clerks and the rank and file generally and the controlling officers, no distinctions are drawn. The absence of anything in the nature of a regulating principle was marked. Good sense seemed to require a distinction between Europeans who control and subordinates and Asiatics who obey, and especially between European officers who serve in an uncongenial climate amongst an alien race and Asiatics who serve in their own climate at the doors of their own home and amongst their relations and friends.

The chairman: The committee is not appointed to consider the dispropriety of making distinction between European and Asiatics: the committee is to consider the grievances which you are said to suffer by the fall in silver and the money pension rules.

The witness said the whole matter cropped up in the correspondence.

The chairman: That is already before the committee, and there is no occasion to give us your evidence. I should like you to give us some facts.

The witness: There are facts stated here.

The chairman: They are facts that do not in any way bear upon the matter referred to the committee. Your statement may be valuable and important, but it would be better handed in and printed as a memorandum, and considered in that form.

The witness handed in the written statement which he had prepared, and from which he had been reading as his evidence, and the committee then adjourned.

THE *Diario de Noticia* and one or two other Lisbon journals state that the Padroado question has again come to the front and is engaging public attention. The news of the interference of the British Government, on the representation of the British Indian Catholics, who object to the Concordat lately entered between Rome and Portugal, has created much alarm, and the Portuguese Government are going to take necessary measures to save the Padroado, which is threatened with extinction in British territories.

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LIEUTENANT DE PONTHIEU'S DISMISSAL.

At the Westminster Police-court before Mr. D'Eyncourt, on the 10th inst., Albert Laermann, brought up in custody, and Lieutenant de Vismes de Ponthieu surrendering to his trial, were finally examined on the charge of causing the death of Grace Ethel Hall, the wife of Mr. E. M. Hall, barrister. Mr. Mathews prosecuted for the Treasury (instructed by Mr. Fo[illegible], from the Solicitors' Department), and Mr. Geo. [illegible] defended Lieut. de Ponthieu, and Mr. Ba

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A REVIEW of Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain," or, rather, of that portion of it which treats of the defences of the Indian Empire, has appeared in the *Novoe Vremya*. After discussing all the authors' views as to Russia's *role* in Central Asia, the importance of keeping her out of Herat [illegible] Afghanistan, the inefficiency of the Indian Army, &c., the writer sums up as follows:—"No matter what lines of defence England may raise, no matter what number of troops she may concentrate on her Indian frontier, success is certain to rest with Russia. The [illegible] triumphs of England and China on the side of the Pacific could not make up for defeat on the [illegible] which, even on the author's own showing, would be fatal to English supremacy. . . Relying upon [illegible]'s humiliation by the European Powers English statesmen have brought things to such a pass that the two-headed eagle is now flying over Penjdeh. In a little while, and by the storm of Herat we shall put a pistol to the heart of England's international position. Englishmen will then have to change their tactics; they will hasten to take Candahar and Djellalabad, which, according to Sir Charles Dilke, they have long ago resolved upon doing. . . . In the conviction that our Central Asian frontier-line is defined and fixed, England sees a guarantee that it is immovable and a sure pledge of India's safety. They are convinced that under the conditions actually prevailing we are not in a position to undertake a campaign against India, and this belief gives them courage to join alliances inimical to Russia, and to act openly against us in Bulgaria. . . . It is permitted to affirm that England's love of peace is proportional to our proximity to her Indian frontier and to the force with which we press against it. . . . The Vistula, the Bosphorus, and Herat are the three apices of the Russian triangle which reciprocally act and react upon each other. Englishmen continue stubbornly the unequal struggle simply because they are awaiting the result of the strife at the two points opposite to Herat. If Russia triumphs, their policy will undergo a radical change."

Her Majesty's cruiser *Blenheim*, a sister-ship to the Blake, which recently left the slips at Chatham, was launched on Saturday (July 5.) in the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Ship-building Company. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a great crowd of people, who, in spite of weather which was suitable rather to March than to July, crowded the sides of the dock and the roofs of the workshops. They specially invited guests included a large number of Admiralty officials—Mr Ashmead Barlett, Mr. W. H. White (the Chief Constructor), Admiral Hopkins, and Admiral Morant among them—the Earl of Ravensworth, Sir Frederick Barnwell, and representatives of the Portuguese, Japanese, Brazilian, and Spanish Governments. Mrs. Hopkins, who, with a silver hatchet, dealt the final stroke which liberated the ship from the stocks and named the vessel by the name of one of England's most brilliant victories, is the granddaughter and daughter of past admirals, and the wife of a Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and the launch was as successful as in such circumstances it ought to be, the great ship gliding gracefully into the water amid the cheers of the assembled multitude and the hoarse whistles of the shipping in the river. The preliminary religious service was read by the Rev. J. Buckley, vicar of the parish in which the works are situated. After the launch the guests were entertained to luncheon by the directors of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, the chairman, Mr. Arnold Hills, presiding.

A Paris newspaper, the *Paix*, states that a French scientist has made a discovery which is likely to revolutionise the art of war. M. Paul Giffard has found out a liquid gas, which he calls *la nouvelle balistique a gaz liquefie*, which can be used to propel bullets, cannon shot, or shell. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne has been so impressed by the value of the discovery that it has conferred upon him a gold medal and a more substantial reward of 10,000 francs. A small steel receptacle is placed under the barrel of the rifle containing 300 drops of this liquid gas. At each pull of the trigger one drop falls into the breech of the barrel behind the bullet, and contact with the atmospheric air causes it to volatilise instantaneously and with a force of expansion exceeding that of gunpowder, and drives the bullet before it with equal or greater velocity than gunpowder. No sound or smoke is produced. M. Giffard (says that Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) was received by the War Minister, M. de Freycinet, to whom he submitted his invention. M. Giffard has taken out patents in France and abroad.

The Halpin Savage tropede boat seems to be reaching a stage at which its general adoption by the Governments of the world is probable. Its main peculiarity as distinguished from other vessels of the sort is an arrangement by which the torpedo is fired from the boat after it has come in contact with the netting surrounding a vessel, and is fired downward, being retained by a chain, so that its course is semicircular, and it thus explodes directly under or alongside of the vessel attacked. The boat is submerged near the surface of the water, and is guided by incandescent lights, which show from the rear only. The boat is driven by storage batteries, and carries with it five miles of wire for guiding purposes. The screw propeller makes as many as 2,000 revolutions per minute, and gives the boat considerable speed.

The naval portion of the operations at the Needles, according to the *Globes* Naval correspondent, was distinguished by an even more than usual amount of make-believe. Hardly in any single particular can the proceedings of the Hecla and her consorts be said to have distantly resembled the tactics that would have been pursued by an enemy in war-time. But when we have to start by assuming that hostile ironclads would ever attempt to pass through the Needles channel, the way in which we choose to imagine they would comport themselves under such wildly improbable circumstances does not much matter. To begin with, however, if we were expecting such unwelcome visitors, we should hardly allow the buoys to remain in their places to mark the Channel for them, still less should we light them up with coloured lamps. The enemy, moreover, if he did come, would probably not tie his swift torpedo gunboat down to a speed of six knots. The fact is, the whole show was principally intended to give valuable experience in the art of manipulating the electric light; and this object was undoubtedly achieved. It was very pretty to see how the ships as they passed up by the forts were never, during their whole transit, more than a few seconds without being in the full glare of the beams of the search-lights, which were extremely powerful and effective. The daylight attack on the following morning was carried out in weather sufficient to damp the most enthusiastic spirits, but the Duke of Cambridge looked as bright and hale as ever.

The Barham has had another trial, which resulted in another breakdown. I am not surprised, writes a correspondent to hear that everybody concerned, from the Admiralty downwards, is heartily sick of her. It will be remembered that at her last trial the supports to her thrust bearings were so insufficient that her engines could not be worked up to even half-power, and she very soon had to return ignominiously to harbour. Certain "intercostals" have been inserted, which have had the desired effect of so stiffening her frame that she was found free from vibration, and the engines worked satisfactorily for three hours at a moderate speed. But her incurable disease of flimsiness then broke out in a fresh place. The insatiable appetite of the modern ship wright for lightness affects not only the hulls of vessels, but also their machinery, for evil. If a contractor is strictly confined to a certain ridiculously inadequate weight for a given enormous horse-power, there is bound to be a weak spot somewhere—or everywhere. In the case of the Barham it turns out to be her boiler tubes, which leaked so badly that the trial had to be abandoned when only three out of the eight hours had passed. The repairs will take some time to execute, and when they are completed the ship will only be a patched-up copy of what she ought to have been at first. The First Lord of the Admiralty was prompted to say in the House that no difficulty was experienced in riveting her plates. I beg leave to assert that he was misinformed.

The date, locality, and scope of this summer's naval manœuvres continue to be the subject of speculation, and speculation only, for nobody seems to know anything certain about them. One paper thinks that they will not be of much consequence this year, because no particular arrangements for coaling have yet been made. But here it is mistaken, as I happen to know that a Cardiff firm has received an extensive contract for the supply of the extra coal that will be required. Where it is to be delivered I cannot say, but I should think Vigo likely to be a good guess.

The French submarine boat, Goubet, has recently made some very successful trials at Cherbourg Harbour. The boat remained under water two hours, moving from point to point, and sinking and coming to the surface apparently without difficulty. The boat is cast in one piece of bronze 18 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. Stability is assured by a mass of lead which can be released and attached to the keel. It is propelled by electricity. The crew consists of four men, and they are supplied with oxygen, which is compressed in tubes containing sufficient for twenty-four hours.

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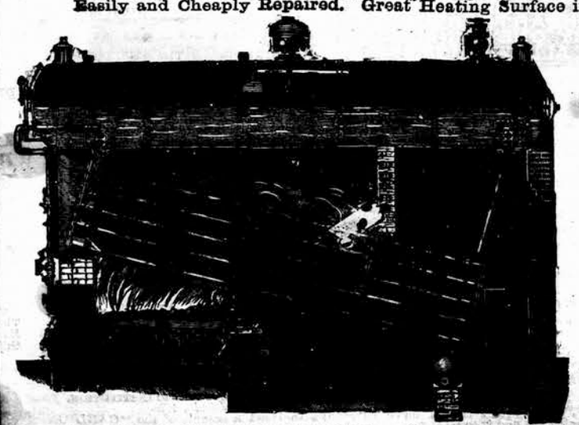

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and a most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates: it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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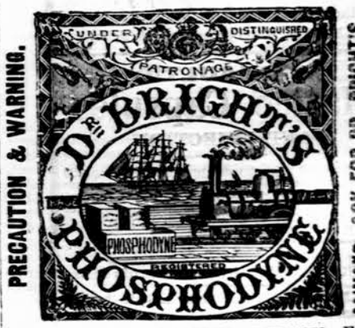

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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NO TASTE OR SMELL.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet* March, 12th, 1887.

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	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
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Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅜ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
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A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old -

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

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